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These are the two lines which have made the Japanese Artists famous among connoisseurs.

The minute detail of the rare hand painted Satsuma and the wonderful shades of coloring obtained in the inlaid enamel of the Cloisonne make them very desirable as ornaments in any home.

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Challoner and Mitchell

Diamond Merchants and Jewelers
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There is no more popular article of Jewelry made than the finger ring, and for this reason we make them a specialty.

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Prices in solid gold from \$1.00 to \$1,200.00.

EMPEROR DEAD DOWAGER DYING

Real Ruler of Chinese Empire Soon to Follow Kuang Hsu to Grave

DEATH CHAIR AWAITS HER

Chinese People Paying Little Attention to Passing of Royalties

Pekin, Nov. 14.—Official announcement was made today of the death of Emperor Kuang Hsu. The emperor had been ill for a long time, and during recent audiences with foreign representatives he was unable to sit up on the throne, or even in an erect position.

At the moment of the death of the emperor the Dowager Empress' own death chamber chair was waiting in the courtyard. She too had been in a serious condition, and word that was brought to her earlier in the day that the Emperor was dying caused her to collapse. This has prevented her from assuming the relationship of grandmother to the successor on the throne, according to the Chinese system, which enormously augments her authority.

There is little indication of emotion among the people over the events which have been transpiring. The emperor's death and the probable death of the Dowager Empress within a very short time had but little effect upon the Chinese, who are pursuing the even tenor of their ways without signs of mourning.

Kuang Hsu's later life was a pitiable spectacle to his attendants. His feebleness had rendered him a mere puppet, and he had suffered long from ill-health, which was combined with fear and despair. Latterly he showed marked signs of mental disturbance, and even went so far last August as to declare himself mad.

French Author Dead.

Paris, Nov. 14.—The death is announced of Achille Luchaire, the French historian and member of the Academy. He was born in 1846.

Duma's Officers.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 14.—Nicola Honyakov, was today re-elected president of the Duma by 316 votes to 34. Vice Presidents Volkonsky and Meyerdorff and Secretary Sasonoff also were re-elected.

NEWS SUMMARY

Page 1—Heneys' assailant shoots himself. Chinese Emperor dead. Dowager dying. Japan queried about Manchuria. 2—Colwood man faces terrible accusation. General news. 3—Piggleys condemned by the Saanich council. Broad question for council to consider. Local news. 4—Editorial. 5—Note and comment. Forty years ago. About people. British opinion. Guests at the city hotels. 6—News of the city. Obituary notices. The weather. Malls, when closed, when due. 7—Ministers back from mainland victories. Politics in South Saanich warming up. Drills and marches will be interspersed. Local news. 8—In woman's realm. 9—Sporting news. 10—Marine news. 11—Social and personal. Local news. 12—Real estate advertisements. 13—Real estate advertisements. 14—Additional sport. 15—Albany Ritchie's recital. La-crosse comment in English press. Local and general news. 16—Music and drama. 17—Financial and commercial. The local markets. 18—Classified want ads and real estate advertisements. 19—Happenings in the world of labor. Today's services in the city churches. 20—David Spencer Limited's ad.

MAGAZINE SECTION

1—Copying nature in the provincial museum. 2—The suffragettes in the police court. The world's modern Dreadnoughts. 3—In praise of Victoria's charms. 4—An hour with the editor. 5—The "Slick Man of Europe." 6—The simple life. 7—Hunting and fishing, here and elsewhere. 8—Lord Milner tells of South African evolution. The road congress in Paris. 9—Autumn fashions from Paris. 10—How Europe is preparing for war. British Columbia today and its prospects. 11—Feminine fancies and home circle chat. 12—Eloquent tribute to Bacon's memory. Wonders of the north land. The duke's diamonds. 13—For the young folks. 14—Sir Christopher Furness on labor co-operation. 15—The Georgian bay canal. Mr. Haldane on the territorial army. 16—Amor DeCosmos, a political sketch, by D. W. Higgins. The Sunday comic supplement.

Mr. Fraser's Timber Limits
Ottawa, Nov. 14.—The action of W. J. Conroy, of Aylmer, against A. W. K. C., of Ottawa, to recover an interest or its equivalent in certain mills, has been settled out of court. The case arose out of the purchase of a timber limit from the government for \$1,650, which Mr. Fraser admitted he sold for \$100,000.

The Deadly Auto

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 14.—Rev. R. G. Brinley Morgan, one of the most noted Episcopal clergymen in Connecticut, and rector of Christ Church, was struck by an automobile this afternoon and probably fatally hurt. He has been taken to a private hospital. It is understood that his skull has been fractured.

Made County Court Judge.

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—Duncan Finlayson, late member of parliament for Richmond, N.S., has been appointed county court judge for Cape Breton district in place of D. D. McKenzie, who retired from the bench to become the Liberal candidate in Cape Breton north and Victoria in the recent elections.

Manitoba Telephone Rates.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 14.—An important statement was made by Hon. Robert Rogers at a meeting yesterday in Winnipegosis, held in connection with the provincial by-election in Gilbert Plains, to take place on Tuesday, that the first year's operations of government phones ending on December 31st would show a profit of two hundred thousand dollars and that the new year's gift to the people would be a reduction in the rates. Since the government took over the system no reduction has been made in the Bell rates.

Officials are careful to state that no treaty between the two countries along these lines is contemplated, simply a clearer understanding with Japan as to what her intentions in Manchuria are.

Japan assented to the American propositions, made two years ago by Secretary Hay, regarding the territorial integrity and administrative entity of China, and has indicated her intention of withdrawing all her troops in Manchuria, whose presence dates back to the Russian-Japanese war. Baron Takahira, the Japanese ambassador, is conferring with Secretary Root on the subject, and today was twice at the State department, presumably in connection with the matter.

American business men have complained grievously that their trade with Manchuria has not revived since the war to the extent it should have, and this, it is believed, is a phase of the situation which animated the State department in taking up the question with the Japanese government. It is alleged that while nominally the country is open to all nations, the Japanese have thrown such restrictions around the conduct of business operations that practically only merchants from that country can successfully and profitably carry on trade in Manchuria.

The Japanese declare that the country is open and free to all nations, and that trade is unrestricted. That conditions are far from satisfactory to the United States is evident from the action of Secretary Root.

GREATER ACTIVITY IN MINING REGION

Slocan Mines Increasing Production—Other Districts Report Well

Nelson, Nov. 14.—While the principal feature in the mining in the Boundary is the hurrying forward of development work upon the Phoenix Amalgamated, belonging to the Consolidated company, and in which the owners expect confidently to have a mine equaling the Grapby in point of capacity, and while in Rossland there is steady prosecution of work upon the older properties and a good deal of leasing going forward in some of the lesser mines, in the Slocan the activity is still more marked. Sandon is again resuming something of her old aspect with the prosperity derived from the working of the Whitewater and other mines. On Slocan lake, the Vancouver, while not shipping to any extent, is steadily developing. The site for the new mill there has been graded and preparations made for its erection in the spring. On Kootenay River a power line has been brought into the Queen Victoria mine, where over one hundred miners are employed. On the Granite, nearly opposite, the mill has recently been running on some very good ore.

The alterations to the Blue Bell mill have been completed, and the mine is now in a position to maintain a large output. A new mill is being projected to work with the Mother Lode and Kootenay Belle, and a larger mill is being planned for the Nugget, while at the Queen in the early spring a cyanide plant will be put in. Meanwhile a two-mile flume has just been completed, insuring the present plant against any lack of water. A power line 25 miles long is being surveyed to connect the Sheep Creek properties with the main line of the West Kootenay Power company.

The past week's production of ore was as follows: Boundary, 34,866 tons; Rossland, 5,599 tons; east of Columbia river, 2,642 tons. This makes a total of 43,417 tons for the week, and of 1,601,151 tons for the current year to date.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS

Death of Czar's Uncle Whose Administration of Naval Affairs Was Severely Censured

Paris, Nov. 14.—Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, an uncle of Emperor Nicholas, died in the city today of pneumonia. The grand duke has lived in Paris almost continuously since his retirement from the position of Russian minister of marine.

Grand Duke Alexis was born in 1850. He resigned the supreme control of the marine department in June of 1905, following the savage criticism of his administration in the navy, and especially in the construction of ships. Charges of mismanagement against the marine department had been current for years, and after the war with Japan they increased tenfold. Grand Duke Alexis was several times the subject of public demonstrations, notably at the French theatre in St. Petersburg, the latter part of 1904.

The Grand Duke was a younger son of Emperor Alexander III. He visited America and made an extensive tour in 1872, and was given a warm reception.

Autumn fashions from Paris. How Europe is preparing for war. British Columbia today and its prospects.

Happenings in the world of labor. Today's services in the city churches.

David Spencer Limited's ad.

FERTILIZER COMBINE.

New York, Nov. 14.—It is reported that the biggest deal in the history of the fertilizer trade is being arranged and it is expected that an official announcement will be made shortly by the banking houses which are working out the details. The new company, which will be capitalized at \$75,000,000, will take over the fertilizer business of the Armour and Swift packing companies. The Armour company has two large plants in Baltimore, while Swift's works are located in Wilmington, Del., and Atlanta, Ga. It is understood that as soon as the promoters corral the larger independent fertilizer manufacturers they will enter into negotiations with the small concerns, either to buy them outright or induce them to join the new combination on mutually satisfactory terms.

SHERIFF ILLER DEAD.

Sandwich, Ont., Nov. 14.—Sheriff Iller, of Essex county, is dead. He was 66 years old and widely known.

COLLAPSE OF FERNIE BUILDING.

Fernie, Nov. 14.—About 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, the lower floor of the new concrete building of P. Carosella's liquor store, collapsed, and carried everything to the cellar with it, making a terrible mix-up. This is a new building just constructed, but it appears that too much weight was on it, without sufficient support below.

Mr. Carosella's daughter, who works in the store, was carried below with the debris, and some time was occupied in releasing her. She escaped with a few scratches.

BOY FATALLY SHOT.

Peterboro, Ont., Nov. 14.—Information has been received from the township of Harvey of a fatal gun accident. A ten-year-old lad named Roland Atte, with a companion of the same age, was yesterday returning from school, the latter carrying a loaded shotgun. By some means the piece was discharged, the contents entering the letter box.

CHILDREN BURNED.

Lloydminster, Alta., Nov. 14.—Two children, aged five and eight years, of Joseph Hanchellif, a farmer fifteen miles northwest of here, were burned yesterday in the destruction of their home.

BLAZE STARTED IN POSTOFFICE DESTROYS LETTERS—TOWN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Cumberland, Nov. 14.—A fire of mysterious origin, and which would probably have resulted in a serious conflagration in the business section of Cumberland had it not been discovered in the nick of time, occurred this morning at the postoffice.

At 9:30 p.m. incomplete official returns from the precincts of Havana indicated that the city was overwhelmingly Liberal. Few returns had been received at that hour from the provinces but estimates give the Island to General Gomez by 25,000 to 30,000. The Conservative leaders generally admit the defeat of their party.

MAIL AT CUMBERLAND BURNED BY FIREBUG.

Blaze Started in Postoffice Destroys Letters—Town's Narrow Escape

Cumberland, Nov. 14.—At the close of an election which was conducted with great enthusiasm and complete absence of disorder, it appears practically certain tonight that General Jose Miguel Gomez and Alfredo Zahas have been chosen president and vice-president respectively of the new Cuban republic, with strong Liberal majorities in the senate and house.

It is improbable that the result will be officially established tonight, but sufficient returns have already been received to indicate that the Liberals have won a victory which has been hard fought.

At 9:30 p.m. incomplete official returns from the precincts of Havana indicated that the city was overwhelmingly Liberal. Few returns had been received at that hour from the provinces but estimates give the Island to General Gomez by 25,000 to 30,000. The Conservative leaders generally admit the defeat of their party.

Tonight the streets were thronged with rejoicing Liberal crowds. One party, composed mostly of negroes, while passing the cafe of the Hotel Inglaterra, which is a traditional Conservative resort, clashed with a group of Conservatives on the sidewalk. Knives and pistols were drawn, and several shots were fired, some of them breaking the windows of the cafe and causing a panic among those seated within.

Lieutenant McReynold, of the marine corps, ran out of the cafe and interposed himself between the combatants. He made a speech in Spanish and succeeded in inducing them to stop fighting. The shooting, however, attracted a great crowd, and the situation eventually became threatening. Major Folz, supervisor of the police, summoned the reserves and cleared the square. Two men are reported injured, but no arrests were made.

Governor Magoon said: "I cannot express too highly my appreciation of the enthusiasm and perfect regard for order with which the Cuban people have conducted this most important contest. I am absolutely certain that they will loyally abide by the result, establishing to my complete satisfaction their fitness to be entrusted with the government of the republic."

Throughout the island, according to the reports, an extraordinary heavy vote was cast, vastly in excess of that cast in the August election, where 18,000 failed to vote in a total registration of 450,000. This was especially so in Havana city, where the vote probably will reach sixty-six per cent of the registration, against 49 per cent in August. The city probably will give the Liberals a very strong majority.

OUTBREAK OF DIPHTHERIA.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 14.—Over seventy cases of diphtheria have developed near Caraquet, N. B. Thirty-two deaths are recorded, twenty patients will die and twenty have improved through antitoxine treatment. The people are hiding the disease.

CHILLIWACK WIRE DISPUTE.

New Westminster, Nov. 14.—There is trouble again at Chilliwack between the British Columbia Telephone company and the Vancouver Power company owing to a question of rights in stringing wires on certain streets. In consequence the installation of the lighting system in the new city by the latter company is being further delayed. The courts will probably be appealed to again.

BLAME FOR TRAIN WRECK.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 14.—As a result of the coroner's inquest, today into the wreck last Wednesday at Little Woods, twelve miles from New Orleans, in which eight persons lost their lives and twenty-three more were injured, the jury tonight brought in a verdict placing the blame upon Engineer Blackburn and Conductor A. B. Keyes, of the Great Northern express.

It was the express train which telescoped four coaches of the New Orleans & Northwestern local train from Hastingsburg.

B. C. HINDUS.

Colonel Swayne, Governor of British Honduras, to Visit This Province Shortly

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—Colonel Swayne, governor of British Honduras, is coming from England to British Columbia to investigate the case of Hindus whom it is proposed to transport from Canada's Pacific Coast Province to Honduras.

J. B. Harkin, private secretary of the Minister of the Interior, who went south to Honduras with the Hindu delegates, is expected back next week.

Governor Swayne's object is to enquire into the suitability of the Hindus in British Columbia for the work required of them in Honduras.

JAPAN QUERIED RE MANCHURIA

Secretary Root Wishes to Know Why Door is Kept Practically Closed

TALKS WITH AMBASSADOR

Complaints Made By American Merchants About Trade Restrictions

Washington, Nov. 14.—Exchanges have been in progress between the American and the Japanese governments for some months, looking to a more definite statement touching the latter's attitude towards Manchuria than now exists. To



Your Xmas Turkey

expects to be well cooked. It will be and at little expense and less trouble if you purchase a good

Gas Range

Why not visit our showrooms and select one of our fine Gas Cookers for a Christmas Gift for your wife?

VICTORIA GAS COMPANY, Ltd.

Corner Fort and Langley Streets

For Xmas Puddings and Xmas Pies

Best Cleaned Currents, 16 oz. packets, 2 for	25c
Choice Currents, per pound	10c
Blue Ribbon Raisins, 16 oz. packets, 2 for	25c
Don-Tom Puddings, 16 oz. packet, 2 for	25c
New Mixed Peel, 16 oz. carton, each	10c
Golden Sultanas, per lb.	10c
Eastern Sultanas, per lb.	10c
New Dates, per pound	75c
Ground Almonds, for icing, etc., per pound	75c
Bolled Cider, per bottle	35c

Many are making their Christmas Puddings now. Everything required here—best qualities at right prices.

W. O. WALLACE The Family Cash Grocer
Phone 312 Cor. Yates & Douglas

"The Crimp and the Consequence"

is the Title of a Mighty Interesting Little Booklet on Washboards, that has Just Been Issued.

It tells the value of the Crimp in Washboards; the Features of the Ordinary Crimp, and the Features of the Better Crimp.

Always. Everywhere in Canada, ask for Eddy's Matches

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Ask Yourself—Why not let us Send You a Copy Today?

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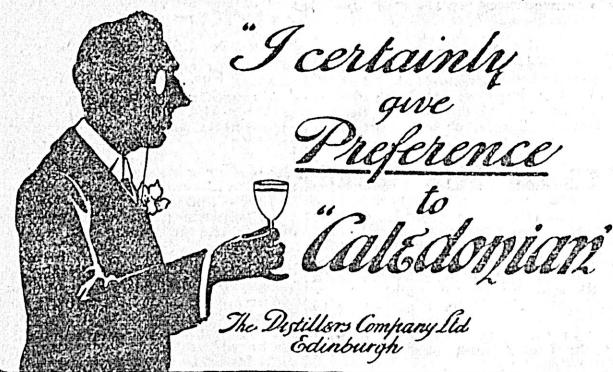
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FRESH FISH
Salmon, Cod,
Halibut,
Smelt,
Black Bass,
Red Snapper,
Flounder,
Red Herrings,
Shrimps, Crabs,

VEGETABLES

and

Fruit of All Kinds in Season

Fresh Shad. Black Cod.

SMOKED FISH

Salmon, Halibut, Kippers, Bloater, Finnan Haddie,

608 Broughton Street, Opposite Weller's Victoria B. C.
Day Phone, 242. Night Phone, 876.

The steamer Lord Sefton, which is engaged in the Australian Mail line, will leave San Francisco on Tuesday next for Comox and Puget Sound, to load for her outward trip to the Antipodes.

The steamer Bankfields passed up yesterday to Comox to load bunker coal. She is carrying wheat from Portland to St. Vincent for orders. The steamer Stratford, another laden

steamer, passed out yesterday, after loading bunker coal at Nanaimo bound to St. Vincent, where she will receive orders regarding her ports of discharge.

The steamer Kumerie had a long passage from this port to Yokohama. She reached the Japanese port on Friday after a run of twenty-one days from this port.

COLWOOD MAN FACES TERRIBLE ACCUSATION

Mrs. Taylor Charges Husband With Infanticide—Evidence in Police Court

A terrible story was unfolded in the police court yesterday, a story almost incredible in its details, and yet told with every appearance of truth. The affair arose out of a trouble between man and wife, which resulted in Mrs. Alfred Taylor, of Colwood, laying an information against her husband charging him with having threatened to take the lives of their two children and herself. She swore that unless he were confined she believed that her days were numbered.

The prosecution was conducted by Superintendent Hussey, of the Provincial police, and by way of showing the court that Mrs. Taylor was justified in fearing the worst, and that the threats made were not mere idle ones, he made the witness tell the story of her relations with her husband, a story which, if true, stamps the man as guilty of infanticide under peculiarly revolting circumstances.

After hearing the evidence of the woman and that of Benjamin A. Eaves, a young man who lodges with the family, Magistrate Jay adjourned the case until Tuesday, remarking that the facts in evidence indicated the commission of a very serious crime, and that the appropriate authorities should have an opportunity to look into the affair. Under the circumstances he refused the prisoner's request for bail, and advised him to get legal assistance.

Mrs. Taylor was the first witness, and it transpired that for years she had been led to believe that the man was her stepfather. She had always called him father and lived with him on the ranch as his daughter. Eventually she learned that her mother had never been married to the man. In reply to Mr. Hussey's questions she said:

Threatens Her Life

"I am living on my husband's ranch at Colwood with my two children. We were married December 24, 1900, at St. Matthew's Episcopal church at Wellington, B. C. My father died in Wales when I was about ten years of age, but my mother is still alive and lives in San Francisco. Last Monday night my husband threatened to kill my children and myself. I had given him no provocation for the threat."

At this point Taylor remarked that if the matter were going to be threshed out, he would like the witnesses to be excluded. This was done, and Mrs. Taylor resumed her evidence.

"The only reason he gave me," she continued, "was that he had left the house for a short time. It occurred between 11 and 12 o'clock at night. I had gone to bed, when I heard a noise in the yard. I opened the window and looked out, when I saw him and Mr. Eaves, wrestling in the yard. I heard him say:

"Let go this gun, Ben—you. Let go!"

Mr. Eaves was trying to get a rifle away from him. Then he said: "I will finish the whole lot of you."

"I jumped out of the window in my nightdress and ran round the house, and hid underneath the house. I heard Mr. Taylor come in and run through the house. Then he came to the back door and shouted, 'Where is she? Where is she?' Mr. Eaves said he did not know, and then I came out from under the house and said:

"'Al, why are you so mean to me? I have done nothing wrong.'

"Mr. Eaves told us to kiss and be friends, and I asked Mr. Taylor to take me to my bedroom, which he did, leaving me there and going out again.

Hears Second Scuffle

"After a while I heard another noise outside and I looked out and saw them scuffling over a horse and buggy. Mr. Taylor was trying to turn the buggy round, and Mr. Eaves was trying to get into it, but my husband would not let him. Finally he drove off alone, but returned in about three-quarters of an hour quite drunk. He fell on the floor and was very sick. I called Mr. Eaves, and together we picked him up, partially undressed him and laid him on the bed. After a while he began to shout again.

"Give me a gun. Give me a gun. I am going to shoot the whole lot. I am going to kill all the outfit!"

"I watched him till 4 a. m., when Mr. Eaves persuaded me to go to bed. Since then he won't let me out of his sight.

"On Wednesday I left the house while he had gone for the mail, and on his return he took the buggy, found me and brought me back. I was afraid to stay with him, so I sent word to Detective Palmer, whom I knew. He let Mr. Hussey know and as a result he was arrested.

"In the house there was a rifle, a shotgun and two revolvers, but I asked Mr. Eaves to hide them. I have heard him threaten to kill people several times, and he used to plan how he would do it. He had some business trouble with H. C. Levy and Joseph Seyward, the millman, and he was going to kill them. He said his plan was to get them to call at the ranch, kill them, then bury the bodies among some logs and then set fire to the whole thing."

In response to further questions from Mr. Hussey, the witness admitted that she had given birth to a child ten years ago last August. She was then about 20. She said:

Charges Infanticide

"We were living on a ranch at Goldstream then, and I always thought that he was my mother's husband. We were living alone. When the child was born there was nobody there except him. Directly it was born the child cried. He then took it away. He took a pillow from the bed, put the child into it, took it into the kitchen and killed it. He put his foot on the child's head, and then burnt the body in the stove. He told me about it a few minutes afterwards. I said:

"'What have you done with the child?'

"He told me what he had done, and then made me go down on my knees by the bed and swear never to tell anyone. He said:

"'I'll follow you all over the world and tear your heart out, if you tell any one.'

He was very ill, and don't remember exactly, but it was either that day or the next when he heard a shot fired outside. He came in and told me that he had shot a cow, as he did not want people coming around the house looking for their cow. Afterwards someone came down to see about who had shot the cow, which had been hit in the hindquarters. It was someone by the name of Burnett. Mr. Taylor went away with them."

After describing some of the symptoms and incidents of her illness, Mrs. Taylor continued:

Vain Attempt to Escape

"He stayed on the ranch for a little while after that, but in the spring he went east, leaving me there on the ranch. While he was away a man named Peter Warmsley wanted me to marry him. I consented, thinking it would be a good chance to get away from him. But Warmsley wrote Mr. Taylor, as my stepfather, for his permission, and Mr. Taylor came back at once. It was night when he returned, and he immediately asked me if I had married Warmsley. I said I had not. To which he replied,

"'If you had I would have burned you both in your beds.'

"Then he sent for Warmsley and forced him to give up a letter I had written him.

"He remained on the ranch for a while, and then went to Wellington to work. I stayed on the ranch. One day a neighbor, a Mrs. Woodruff, came and stayed over night with me. She was a widow with three children. After a while she told me she was in love with Taylor. I told her I was too busy to help me to get away out of this."

"She said she would, and helped me pack my trunk and write a letter to Mr. Taylor, in which I told him what I had learned. I left the letter on the stove, and came to Victoria. Mrs. Woodruff helped me to get my trunk to the station. I came in on the 4 o'clock train and met a lady friend with whom I spent the night at her request. Her name was Mrs. Lee. I also wired to Frisco to my sister to meet me, and bought my ticket and checked my trunk.

Taylor Finds Out

"In the meantime Taylor had come back to the ranch that same day, and found that I had gone. He walked to town that night, found out where I was staying and came to the house during the night. He opened the bedroom window, and took my purse off my bureau table while I was asleep. It contained all the money I had, my steamer ticket and my trunk check.

"Early in the morning he came and asked to see me. Mrs. Lee came in at 7 in the morning and said that my father wanted to see me in the kitchen. I went to the kitchen to see him, and when I came in he drew a pistol from his pocket, and held it to my head.

"'So, you are going to leave me, are you?' said he. 'Then you will die first.'

"He asked me not to go, but to take time and think it over. He sold my steamer ticket and had my trunk sent up to Mrs. Lee's. I went to work at Hastings Fair on Government street, but could not stand the work, so after a month I went to a house on Rockland avenue, a parlormaid. I left three months later because the lady went up country, and Mr. Taylor would not let me go with her. Then I went to another lady on Pemberton road, as nurse to the children. Soon afterwards Mr. Taylor persuaded me to marry him.

"Mrs. Taylor said that Taylor had met her mother in Australia and that about three years afterwards they came to Victoria. At that time she and her sister were in England, but after her mother came to Victoria and went to live on the Goldstream ranch, she and her sister came out to this province. About six months after that the two separated, her sister going to San Francisco with the mother, and she remaining on the ranch. It was not long after that that she lost the sight of an eye. Describing the occurrence yesterday she said:

"The Loss of an Eye

"I was helping Mr. Taylor who was trying to take out the king pin of a wagon. This was in 1894, when I was 15 or 16. By mistake he struck the hammer I was holding instead of the pin, and a steel splinter entered my eye. He took me to Victoria to see Dr. Fraser, and then we went to a local hotel. The next morning I went to St. Joseph's hospital, where Dr. Fraser removed my eye, and since then I have worn a glass eye. I then went back to the ranch."

Benjamin Arthur Eaves, who works at the Silica Brick works at Colwood, and with his brother, boards at the Taylors, was called to testify as to the scene on Monday night. His evidence did not materially differ from the others. It appears that he, with Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and the two children, had spent the afternoon of Thanksgiving day on the water. They got back between 9 and 10 p.m. It was dark in the house and he was helping Mrs. Taylor to bring in the children while her husband put up the house.

"She asked me to get the matches which were in the pantry, which is no larger than a cupboard. I could not find them, and she came in and got them. Just then Taylor came into the house and wanted to know what we were doing in the pantry."

"Mr. Eaves went on to say that he had insisted on an explanation and the incident ended for the moment in Taylor admitting he had made a mistake, and asking him to have a drink. Accordingly the two got into the buggy again and went to the Colwood hotel. The witness said he was a married man with two children and did not want to be accused of anything wrong.

"On their return Mrs. Taylor was no longer in her bedroom whereat Taylor remarked to the witness:

"'My God, Ben. She's gone. We must find her.'

The two looked for her, the witness going down the railroad track for a way. On his return he found Taylor with a rifle in his hand. He said that he was going to drive about looking for her. Taylor put the rifle in the buggy, and went to untie the horse, the witness seizing the opportunity to take the weapon and put it in the express wagon standing close by. They drove past the Colwood hotel, where Taylor had several drinks and the witness one, and returned without finding her. On coming back, Eaves went into the house and called:

"'Are you here Mrs. Taylor?'

"'Yes, what is the matter?' was the reply.

"Without answering her," said Mr. Eaves, "I went back to Mr. Taylor and said it is all right, she is in her room. He immediately drove round to the back, went straight to the express wagon, just as if he knew where I had hidden the gun, and took out the rifle. I made a grab for it, and asked him what he was going to do.

"'I will shoot her and the children,' he said.

"He told me what he had done, and then made me go down on my knees by the bed and swear never to tell anyone. He said:

"'I'll follow you all over the world and tear your heart out, if you tell any one.'

He was very ill, and don't remember exactly, but it was either that day or the next when he heard a shot fired outside. He came in and told me that he had shot a cow, as he did not want people coming around the house looking for their cow. Afterwards someone came down to see about who had shot the cow, which had been hit in the hindquarters. It was someone by the name of Burnett. Mr. Taylor went away with them."

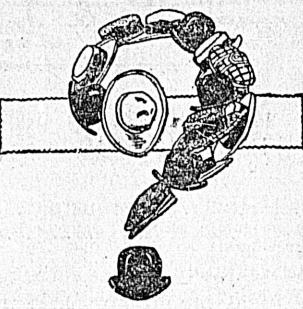
After describing some of the symptoms and incidents of her illness, Mrs. Taylor continued:

"I fought with him until I was able to shoot the gun in the air. And when no report came I tried to get the magazine open, and hurt my hand doing so. I found that the gun was not loaded, and gave up struggling with him."

In addition to the evidence given by Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Eaves said that after taking his wife back to her room Taylor was much upset. He apologized again for his suspicions and went to bed. Through the hours he lay awake, thinking that he was not in a fit state of mind to go alone and wanted to go with him. This Taylor would not permit, and eventually he went off alone returning drunk as Mrs. Taylor had described. The witness, however, did not attach any importance to the threats made by the accused when he came back the last time, as he said that the man was too drunk by then to be responsible for what he was saying.

At this point, remarking that the evidence pointed to a very

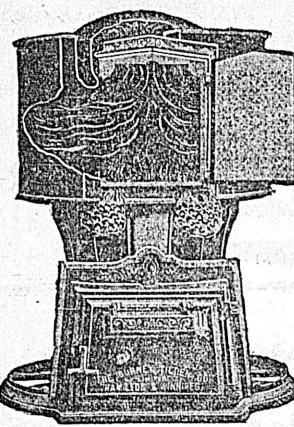
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Sunday, November 15, 1908

LOOKING FORWARD

The determination of the Board of Trade to appoint committees, charged with the duty of investigating all matters, which have a bearing upon the future of Victoria and Vancouver Island, will command itself to the great body of the citizens. This work, to be successful, must be undertaken with singleness of purpose, and that purpose must be the public welfare. It also must be shared in by all those who are able to contribute from their knowledge and experience to a demonstration of the policies which ought to be adopted in that regard. While it is essential that some one shall take the initiative in a matter of that kind, we are very sure that those who have done so in the present instance, have no desire to court publicity. There is such a thing as a sense of public duty which compels action along such lines although some of the consequences resulting therefrom may be exceedingly distasteful. Most men would prefer to move along in the even tenor of their ways, but feel obliged to direct public attention to matters which seem to have bearing upon the welfare of the community in which they live. Let it be distinctly understood by those who may embark in such work, that there can be no direct benefit from it. Of indirect advantage there may be a great deal, but of immediate reward for the time and labor spent in the advocacy of a policy of public advancement there never was and there never will be any prospect, except of such reward as comes from a consciousness of having discharged a duty. If the Board of Trade committees succeed in collating valuable and useful information, some one will take advantage of it, but it will not be those who have been instrumental in getting it together. We make this observation because one hears a suggestion of possible "graft" in connection with every effort put forward in the public interest.

We hope that when the Board of Trade committees get to work there will be general and hearty co-operation with them. Only by that means can their labors be beneficial. No one man knows all that is worth knowing about Vancouver Island, or all that there is to be said about the advantages which the city of Victoria enjoys. Therefore there should be a readiness on the part of every one to impart their knowledge. We do not know as yet of whom the committees will consist or what their plan of action may be, but we bespeak for them the sympathetic assistance of the public. We may add that often the results of such investigations as are proposed are very different from what the promoters of the investigations anticipate, but they are always sure to be valuable, if the inquiry is conducted faithfully and thoroughly.

THE REPORTER.

Every one admits that the law is a learned profession. If you have any doubt about the case you have only to attend court a few times to hear one long-robed gentleman on the floor inform another long-robed gentleman on the bench that his learned brother has not the faintest conception of the principles, etc., etc., etc. Of course medicine is a learned profession. It is true that there be wicked people who intimate that a good deal of the learning is guess-work, and lots of things pass for wisdom in this world when they are only lucky. Theology is a learned profession, more learned in things that other people have thought than all the others combined. And so we might go on, but we venture to say that if any one should describe the noble art of reporting for a daily newspaper as a learned profession there would be many shoulders shrugged and many eyebrows elevated. And yet—well let us pursue the scientific method and form our conclusions from ascertained facts.

Every morning, or nearly every morning, a newspaper is delivered at your door. You take it into the house without the slightest hesitation, for you know that it will not contain anything that your family ought not to see. Who is responsible for this primary fact? The Editor, perhaps you will say; but bless your heart the paper is nearly as new to him, so far as the work of the reporters is concerned, as it is to you. Of course, it is such a paper as he thinks ought to be printed, for if it was not the necessary changes would be made in the staff, but do not suppose that his more or less eagle eye scans every item, or story. An editor can do many things no doubt, some of them well possibly, some of them ill certainly, but he cannot be around town all day talking to people and sit up all night reading local copy. He would die in a week if he undertook this, which might not be a bad thing in itself, but is objectionable to him on

general principles. The City Editor and the Reporters are the men to whom the credit is due. A story has to be got and a reporter goes out to get it. He may have several other things to look after at the same time. He gets back to the office, sits down and writes the story, discriminating between what can properly be told and what ought to be withheld, and expressing it in English which, if not exactly Addisonian, is at least intelligible and grammatical. He may have never heard of the subject matter until it was assigned to him and yet he is supposed to produce a readable, accurate and discriminating account of it as quickly as he can pound upon the keys of a typewriter. He has no time for contemplation; he has only a meagre opportunity to consult with any one in authority. He must score off his own bat, and as he does it many times a day so that you do not hesitate to place his work where it can be read by any member of your family, do you not think that he thereby establishes a claim to be learned in his particular line? No one works with such pressure as he; no one has to deal with more difficult matters; no one has to decide more promptly what he shall tell and what he shall leave untold.

Between the reporter and the public there stands the City Editor, the autocrat of your breakfast table news. He wields the blue pencil without fear, favor or affection, gain, reward or hope thereof. What he dislikes he kills; what he likes he lets appear in print.

From his decision there cannot in the very necessity of things be any appeal. He may consult the editor-in-chief at times, but as a rule he must act on his unaided judgment and with such speed that the linotypes may be kept busy as the night hours slip by. What has been said of the reporter is true of him, only usually a little more so. You go to your lawyer and pour your story into his ear, knowing that he has been sworn not to betray your confidence; but you tell your story to the reporter who is bound only by the ethics of his profession and though by writing a single line he might blast your reputation, he does not write it. The physician calls and diagnoses your case for a time, gives you some medicine and says he will call the next day when your symptoms have developed. The reporter diagnoses your story on the instant. The parson writes two sermons a week on the great things that pertain to the future life; the reporter writes twenty on the little things that pertain to this life. If the lawyer makes a mistake the court may set him right; if the physician blunders the undertaker hides his mistake away. If the parson is wrong in his theology, we cannot tell what will happen because there is nothing in this world that can convict him of error. But the reporter's work is spread before all the world. It goes on record to be seen of all men, and what is quite as important, of all women, and he makes mighty few mistakes.

The profession that enables a man to do these things may not be called a learned one; but the science of human life in the manifestations of its daily activity is a subject of investigation which calls for knowledge, skill, honesty of purpose, industry and good faith. The profession of newsgathering may not be the noblest of them all, but as it touches the life of all men daily, it is certainly a profession of the greatest importance, and as on the whole its work is for the betterment of the community, it can certainly be called honorable.

MUSIC IN VICTORIA.

Mr. Albany Ritchie a violinist of exceptional talent, was not favored with a large audience at the Victoria theatre last night. Signor Gogozza, one of the greatest singers on the concert stage, was greeted a few weeks ago with less than half a house. The reputation of both these artists is established and yet people did not go to hear them in the number that might reasonably have been expected. What is the reason of this? It is common with every city and town on the American continent, Victoria prides itself upon being "musical," but we regret to say that, in common with many other cities and towns, it does not show this quality by patronizing the best artists as they deserve or as the best interests of the citizens themselves appear to demand. Is musical taste degenerating, not only here but elsewhere? There is some reason to think so. One is that the fees asked by the great artists for their services is so great that comparatively few people can afford to pay the admission price that must be charged for their entertainments, and the other is that the musical comedy seems to have fascinated the public, which demands plenty of movement, plenty of color, plenty of light, with a minimum of clothes. The public thinks what it needs is to be amused. It has managed to persuade itself that it is a much overworked creature and that it would die if some one did not frolic before its gaze dressed in short skirts or an impossible Irishman did not smite an equally impossible German with a pair of slay sticks. Mine, Nordic will be here in about three weeks. We do not know what are the prospects of a full house to hear her, but the theatre ought to be filled to its capacity. If it is not, we fear Victoria will fail to live up to her claim to be musical.

The Colonist does not assume the right to dictate to any one what sort of entertainment they shall choose. As the old saying is "they pay their money and they takes their choice." But we do venture to say that the per-

son who can only afford one kind, and between the most artistic and the amusing chooses the latter, makes a great mistake. In selecting an entertainment as in anything else, most people want to get their money's worth. Now it is true, and any one can prove the truth of it by trial if he is at all a competent judge of music and at all able to appreciate it, that the singing or playing of a great artist remains a joy to the mind long after the artist leaves the stage. Thirty years ago the writer of this article heard Campanini in Paust. The great tenor was then at the height of his fame. His marvelous voice had a pathos in it, which went to the heart and remained there, and the memory of that night is fresh today as ever.

We have heard men speak of hearing Jennie Lind and speak with rapture, although more than half a lifetime had passed since they listened to her sing. Ask any one, who ever heard Madame Gerster sing, if the memory of that voice of silver is not worth a hundred times what it cost to hear her. Every little while we read in some English paper a reference to that delightful concert queen, Antoinette Sterling, and these show that although she long since ceased to sing songs in this world, the sound of her voice yet lingers in the chambers of a thousand memories. Depend upon it that you get your money's worth when you hear a great artist.

A large number of federal employees at Ottawa are discovering that the Liberal government is taking seriously the scandal charges preferred by the Opposition during the recent campaign.

We are very glad to learn that Ald. Henderson will seek re-election at the next municipal contest. He has rendered the city excellent service and ought to be, and we are sure will be, permitted to "finish his work."

The people of the United States are deficient in the sense of humor. At a time when the whole world has come to look upon the \$29,000,000 fine imposed upon the Standard Oil Company as a joke, they persist in treating the matter seriously.

If the laws at present upon the statute books are inadequate to meet the case of a publication which has brought disgrace upon Calgary, they ought to be amended so as to provide for the prompt suppression of all such indecent prints which are given public circulation.

Victor Grayson, British Socialist M.P., who was recently expelled from the House of Commons for unruly conduct, is coming to Canada. We have read some of Mr. Grayson's recent speeches to the unemployed of London and have no hesitation in saying that he is a political firebrand of the most dangerous character.

We are very glad that Mr. Templeman has decided to disregard the advice of his newspaper, namely that the way to win Victoria is "to hit it and to hit it hard." The repudiation might have been more prompt, but better late than never. The Colonist will be glad to co-operate with him in anything that he may propose that will be to the benefit of Victoria.

The rather amazing statement is made that properties in Montreal which are exempted from paying property taxes will this year foot up a total exemption of over \$63,000,000. The exemptions have risen in less than ten years' time by fully \$25,000,000. The properties exempted are churches, parsonages, properties belonging to the government and civic properties.

Ex-Alderman Goodacre mentioned to the Colonist yesterday an interesting fact tending to demonstrate that Victoria is growing very rapidly. This was that the number of residences in the city is being increased at the rate of one every day—based on this calculation on the fact that for the last twelve months there have been over three hundred and sixty building permits issued.

A special London cable reads: "E. A. Clouston's baronetcy is a subject of much favorable comment in commercial banking circles where he is looked upon as a man with a most attractive personality and with a record of remarkable fearlessness and conservatism. It is, in fact, regarded as one of the most interesting birthday honors from the city's point of view." It may be added that the bestowal of this honor is regarded with equal favor in the Dominion.

Mr. Templeman, in a card to the electors, says, "Such influence as I possess will be exerted as strenuously as ever, so far as the limitations of my position will permit, on behalf of the city which occupies the first place in my affections." This is very good, but why did he spoil it by adding the hope that he "may be able to accomplish in the city some of the things which my supporters and myself so earnestly desire?" Why limit his efforts to the things desired by his supporters and himself?

The streets committee of the City Council seems to have made what appears to be a very generous offer to those property holders on Government street whose consent is needed in order to proceed with the straightening of the southern section of that thoroughfare. We trust that the project may be undertaken as a result of the present negotiations. It is of vital importance that the leading street of the city should present the best possible appearance.

Seeing ourselves as others see us is occasionally a profitable experience. We therefore direct attention to the following, which is a Canadian Associated Press cable, dated London, November 9: "Colonel Seeley, defending free trade at Bradford, said the Englishman at home was not honester than the Englishman in Canada, but yet there was the curse of graft, boodle and tariff mongering of the Canadian Parliament, corrupting their public life, from which England was free."

The British Columbia fruit exhibit has captured first prizes at those points where it has thus far been shown in England. If this sort of thing keeps on, other competitors at the fairs in the Old Country will simply hand over the medals to this province as soon as they are made, with the observation "taken as read." But, seriously, British Columbia as a fruit producer is living up to its reputation in excellent fashion, isn't it? It is impossible to calculate the extent of the advertisement that the country will receive from these achievements in the British Isles.

In an interview at Montreal the other day, Baron Frederic Von Essler, a general of the German army, who was on his way to New Brunswick on a shooting expedition, referring to Anglo-German affairs said, Germany had many plans for the invasion of England. Questioned as to his belief of the success of such a movement he seceded and said: "I am firmly convinced that we would succeed if we invaded England. One great sea victory would land half a million men. There is no land force to drive us out. I do not say it would end the British empire, but I think Germany would add to her colonies." The Baron omits to say what would be the fate of Germany if it failed in accomplishing this "one great sea victory."

Two thousand employees of the Intercolonial railway resident in Montreal have asked the Minister of Railways for leave to enter civic politics, according to a press dispatch of yesterday. It seems only reasonable to permit government employees in any branch of the public service the liberty to participate to any extent they may choose in the matter of the management of the public affairs of the place in which they may live and rear their families, especially in a community in which they form a large part of the population. Of course, if any occasion should arise where a municipal election was conducted on federal party lines, it is understandable that governmental employees taking part in the contest would engender some ill-feeling, but we cannot believe that any such contingency is ever likely to occur.

Eugene Debs, the leader of the Socialists in the United States, claims not to be disappointed in the showing made in the presidential elections, but as he expected a million votes and only got half that number, he is apparently able to extract comfort from a situation which would afford little to most men in his position. However, he is quoted as saying: "I attribute the votes falling short of the expected mark to the fact that an unusually large vote was cast for the Socialist candidate in 1904. Then there were a great many disgruntled Democrats, who were chagrined because Parker was nominated, and they voted with the Socialists. This year they went back to the Democratic party and voted for Mr. Bryan. I count that we have made a gain in the actual Socialist vote."

San Francisco seems to be living up to its reputation as a city steeped in corruption. The shooting down of Francis Heney, a leading figure in the prosecution of the notorious Abe Ruef, in a crowded courtroom, by a venireman, is the climax of a series of shameful events arising out of revelations of a perfect carnival of crime in respect to the municipal life of the city. The people of the metropolis of California are to be pitied. They seem unable to drive from power the parasites which have been fattening at their expense and wrecking the reputation of the city for honesty and decency. The methods of the famous vigilance committee of the days of the gold rush seem to be about the only remedy which can be suggested. That such a situation should prevail in one of the most important cities of the United States is of ominous portent.

Henniker Heaton has found a powerful advocate of his proposals for cheaper cable messages, in the London Times. A special cable reads: "The Times thinks the present government, with its views as to the improvement of imperial communications, should have no hesitation in calling an imperial conference to consider Henniker Heaton's proposals for cheapening cable rates in their inter-imperial aspect, adding that it could count on national support. The Times publishes a whole page of letters elicited by Heaton from representative men in favor of penny word cables. The writers include: Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Curzon, Sir Joseph Ward, Lord Spencer Grenfell, Lord Tennyson, Lord Esher, Lord Nelson, Lord Kinloch, Lord Wodehouse, the postmaster-general of Egypt, several lord mayors and a large number of M.P.'s, including Col. Seeley."

Mr. Templeman, in a card to the electors, says, "Such influence as I possess will be exerted as strenuously as ever, so far as the limitations of my position will permit, on behalf of the city which occupies the first place in my affections." This is very good, but why did he spoil it by adding the hope that he "may be able to accomplish in the city some of the things which my supporters and myself so earnestly desire?" Why limit his efforts to the things desired by his supporters and himself?

The streets committee of the City Council seems to have made what appears to be a very generous offer to those property holders on Government street whose consent is needed in order to proceed with the straightening of the southern section of that thoroughfare. We trust that the project may be undertaken as a result of the present negotiations. It is of vital importance that the leading street of the city should present the best possible appearance.

"Squire—Haven't had a job since Easter, haven't you? What are you? Tramp—I'm an 'o'er cross bun maker. Punch."

"Are you in pain, my little man?" asked the kind old gentleman.

"No," answered the boy, "the pain's in me."

PRICE TAGS YOU CAN READ

IT requires no code book to read the prices on OUR price-tags. Nothing confusing in private hieroglyphics—just plain English figures. Fair play figures and fair play prices—one price to all—the Weiler square deal.

You are safe in dealing with this shop, safe from a sliding scale price, safe from inferior goods, sure of satisfaction.

These price tags shown here today are attached to merchandise of first quality, and the price represents a fair pricing for such merchandise.

**WEILER BROS.
VICTORIA-B.C.**
Oak Table

A new arrival this and a very acceptable addition to Den, Library, or Parlor. It is finished in Early English Oak. Very neat design. Well made. Price—
\$8.50

**WEILER BROS.
VICTORIA-B.C.**
Fender

A fender style that is new and a finish just as new. This fender comes in the new Flemish finish—something nice. Width is 48 in. Price only—
\$12.50

**WEILER BROS.
VICTORIA-B.C.**
China Tea Set

A pretty pink rose pattern on china of splendid quality makes this 40-piece Tea Set excellent value at this price. 40 pieces for only—
\$8.50

**WEILER BROS.
VICTORIA-B.C.**
Hall Rack

An Early English Hall Rack style and a design we think you'll like. Has large bevel mirror of best quality. Something you'll need for Winter wraps and rubbers. Price—
\$16.00

**WEILER BROS.
VICTORIA-B.C.**
**NOW FOR
CHRISTMAS
GIFT BUYING**

Here is November half gone and Christmas looming up in the very near future. Means gift-choosing very soon. Some far-seeing people are even now "putting away" gifts. They realize that the choice is better now than it can possibly be close to Xmas time, and shopping now is easier than when stores are crowded.

The new arrivals in the China Store give it the Holiday air. New shipments have been arriving and still further goodness is expected soon. Means that you should often visit this "Home of useful gifts." From now until Christmas is past almost daily additions to the stock will be the rule. So visit us often.

The Second floor has much to offer those feminine folk who wish to send gifts made by their own hand. We have here Silks, Sateens, Chintzes, Cushion Covers, etc. Fascinating gifts may be made from these—gifts that'll delight the recipient. You are welcome to visit us often.

The Second floor has much to offer those feminine folk who wish to send gifts made by their own hand. We have here Silks, Sateens, Chintzes, Cushion Covers, etc. Fascinating gifts may be made from these—gifts that'll delight the recipient. You are welcome to visit us often.

**WEILER BROS.
VICTORIA-B.C.**
**Silver Plated
Cream and
Sugar**

These are the footed style. Gold lined. A pleasing pattern and one you'll like. From best silver makers. Price is—
\$7.50

**WEILER BROS.
VICTORIA-B.C.**
**Battberg
Centrepiece**

A dainty late addition to our many offerings. This is but one of many similar offerings. Fine work. Round style, 36 in. diameter. Price—
\$5.00

**WEILER BROS.
VICTORIA-B.C.**
<

NOTE AND COMMENT

FORTY YEARS AGO

The question is often asked, according to the Toronto Mail and Empire, How did it come that Toronto is the home of that distinguished publicist and man of letters, Mr. Goldwin Smith. Rev. Professor Clark, an Oxford man of high attainment, who has made Toronto his home for the last twenty-five years, wrote to Mr. Smith suggesting that the reasons for the latter coming to Canada be given to the public. To this Mr. Smith replied: The letters are here given:

"Dear Dr. Goldwin Smith,

"Some time ago you were good enough to answer some questions of mine (not impertinent ones, I hope) relating to your resignation of the Regius Professorship of History at Oxford. You spoke on the subject with such frankness and absence of reserve that I am encouraged to write and suggest that you should allow me to make known to the public generally what you then told me.

"If you are of the same mind and will kindly give me the substance of your communication I will see that it is made public, as I am quite certain it would be of much interest to many besides your large circle of friends and acquaintances.

"Believe me, with sincere respect an regards,

"Yours,

"William Clark,
"53 Beverley Street,
"Oct. 31, 1908."

"The Grange,

"Nov. 3, 1908.

"Dear Professor Clark—I willingly accede to your kind suggestion that the truth about the turning-point in my history should be known. Domestic duty, nothing else it was that called me away from Oxford and my Oxford Chair of History. That duty performed, I readily accepted the invitation of Ezra Cornell to take part in the foundation of Cornell University. I had been in the United States at the time of the Civil War, and formed many acquaintances there. Cornell University, having been successfully opened, I joined my relatives in Canada, where I should still be in touch with Cornell.

"Again thanking you for your friendly consideration,

"I am, yours very truly,

"Goldwin Smith."

That Great Britain's unemployed problem has assumed a grave phase is shown by the announcement that King Edward is himself taking a very active part in the movement, looking to the relief of the situation. His Majesty has sat with his advisers for more than a month late into the night studying the situation, and is thoroughly advised as to what is going on. In this connection, a London correspondent cables:

The plan of providing work for the unemployed has met all sorts of criticism. It is thought dangerous in the extreme for the government to anticipate public improvements and then put these improvements in the hands of the unemployed who, it is pointed out, must of necessity be the poorest class of workmen in this various lines. Again, it is pointed out that of necessity, under such a scheme, men will have to fit into work with which they are not familiar. The repaving of the streets, the preparation for building purposes of such places as Plumstead marshes and other work in London and hereabouts, and the local government boards of every city are considering how in a similar manner they can best cope with the position.

The report of a suppressed interview which was to have been published in the Century Magazine has added more fuel to the flames of irritation in Germany against the "irresponsible ruler." The American interview is said to have been along lines showing the personal side of the Kaiser. According to the reports, parts of 150,000 copies of the magazine which contain the articles were destroyed. A New York dispatch reads:

The announcement that the famous Mendelssohn scholarship is now open for competition recalls the fact that the endowment of this valuable musical prize was largely due to the generosity of Jenny Lind, who gave her services at a performance of "Elijah" on December 16, 1848, which realized over £1,000 for the fund. The first scholar—a young fellow named Arthur Sullivan—was elected eight years later. The scholarship is awarded for "a decided talent for music, exhibited in composition," and is open to students of either sex between the ages of sixteen and twenty-two.

It is nearly half a century since Miss Braddon (Mrs. John Maxwell), who has just celebrated her seventy-first birthday, published the novel which first brought her fame. The magazine in which "Lady Audley's Secret" appeared has, says the Globe, long since forgotten—who nowadays remembers its title, "Robin Goodfellow?"—but the novel, which has been dramatised in various shapes, has been read by millions, and is still being sold. Some may say that she is now representative of an old school of fiction writers, but her art lives in her sons, of whom Mr. W. B. Maxwell is one of the ablest alike in literary skill, and method of our latter-day novelists. It is indeed a far cry from "Lady Audley's Secret" of the mother to "The Guarded Flame" of the son."

No Abandoned Farms.

Inquiries regarding farm ownership and abandoned farms in South Carolina, conducted by the State Department of Agriculture, reveal the existence of 11,000 farms which have been abandoned.

It is now apparent that a marked tendency exists toward smaller farm buildings, and a still more decided tendency away from tenant farming to ownership cultivation. As the negro was the great farm tenant of that and other southern states, negro farm ownership must be increasing. The *Augusta Herald* says the same statement is true in Georgia—that agricultural prosperity has been pronounced for some years back, and that, anyhow, where lands can be made to produce crops the entire year there is not much chance of developing an abandoned farm problem. We must suppose from this that southern manufacturing power has not proceeded far as to establish any very severe drain upon labor devoted to agriculture.

Scotland's Fish Catch

Scotland's fish catch in 1907 was

9,078,059 hundredweight, worth \$15,425,-

25. The industry employed 94,773 men

on 10,365 vessels of 141,385 aggregate

tonnage, worth \$23,640,564.

BRITISH OPINION

The British Colonist, Monday, Nov. 16, 1868

Masonic Funeral.—Yesterday the earth closed over the mortal remains of Mr. Paul Medana, a kind-hearted husband and father, a consistent Free Mason, and a worthy and respected resident of Victoria. Mr. Medana died of aneurism on Saturday evening. His death, though unexpected for many months, was extremely sudden. The funeral took place under the auspices of the Masonic Order of this colony. The brethren met at Masonic hall at 2 o'clock p.m., and after the usual preliminary exercises had been gone through with, under the direction of Brother Robert Burnaby, district grand master, E. R., a procession was formed under the able direction of Bro. Lumley Franklin, grand director of ceremonies, and preceded by the volunteer band. In the line we observed Bro. I. W. Powell, provincial grand master, R. S., and officers; the officers of district grand lodge, E. R.; Victoria Lodge, 421, E. R.; Vancouver Lodge, 1090, together with members of other lodges and citizens. The regalia worn by the officers and members of the grand lodges were very handsome and attracted universal admiration. The body was borne from James Bay to the cemetery, where the burial service of the order was read over the grave by Bro. Burnaby, and the solemn and impressive rites performed, after which the brethren returned to the hall and were dismissed. The funeral was one of the most numerously attended we have observed here, the deceased being known to all classes as an amiable, upright and generous-hearted citizen.

ABOUT PEOPLE

Six members of the French Chamber of Deputies have introduced a bill to abrogate clause 213 of the Civil Code, which is equivalent to the promise to obey the English marriage service. It stipulates that "the husband owes protection to his wife, the wife obedience to her husband." The sponsors of the measure consider this formula an antiquated survival and an injustice to women.

Lord Northbourne, presenting the prizes at Sir Roger Manwood's Grammar School, Sandwich, said that if they wanted to go straight to a boy's heart give him a sovereign. He would give a sovereign each to the captain of the cricket and football teams to give to the best boy in each team. The sovereign taught two very useful lessons. On one side the figure of the King taught loyalty, on the other St. George engaged in deadly warfare with the dragon of evil, also had its important lesson.

The Rev. Paul Wyatt, chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, for a quarter of a century, has resigned. In announcing this he referred to the changes he had known during his chaplaincy. "The greatest," he said, "have been the loss of our population, the sweeping away of picturesque buildings and the blotting out of old landmarks. Instead we have today huge blocks of business houses, vast hotels, palaces for use as offices. Full of interest and hope as such a fact is, it is yet without its regret for us. The 'old-world' aspect of the precinct has been passing—has perhaps already gone. As almost the last remaining link with the older traditions, it is well that I should go too."

In a Benedictine convent at Ryde a Princess of Bourbon has just taken the veil. Henceforth Princess Adelade will be known simply as Sister Mary-Benedict. She is the daughter of Robert de Bourbon, Due de Parma, who died suddenly in November last. The Duke was a son of Louise of France, sister of the Count of Chambord, and consequently a descendant in three lines from Louis XV., through Philippe V., Elizabeth of France (daughter of Louis XV.), and through the Due de Berry. Princess Adelaide is an intrepid horsewoman, and possessed of a cheerful and lively disposition, which made her a leading spirit in all the amusements of the court, and her determination to forsake the world for the cloister came as a surprise to all who knew her.

We think (says the *Morning Post*) that the Labor party holds the honors of yesterday's debate. The Government has failed, apparently through mere thoughtlessness, to construct any well-planned policy which will strike at the root causes of distress. It has acted wisely in distributing public work so as to fill in a slack season. It has done nothing else that shows any intelligent appreciation of the gravity of the problem. It is for Unionists to press for the necessary remedies—a central department to organise well work that is now organised badly and must inevitably be organised badly by distress committees, a national system of labor exchanges, and compulsory training in industry. The time for talk and tinkering has passed, and unless the Government fails to govern it may see events this winter which will open its eyes, and open them too late.

The *Morning Post* says:—When the trade "boom" was at its height we do not recollect that Labor spokesmen predicted an exceptionally severe depression or put forward any policy for forestalling it beyond the intermittent and somewhat abstracted statements of Socialist doctrine to which the country has long been accustomed. Only the tariff reformers, notably Mr. Bonar Law, were at the time predicting a period of unexampled distress. Their predictions were received, especially by Liberals, with gibles and taunts about gloating over visions of their country's trouble. But since their forecast has come true it is worth while recalling the grounds on which it was based. Their argument was that under the operation of free trade here and protection abroad employment in this country was becoming year by year more insecure. Foreign manufacturers, having the advantage not only of a protected market at home but also of a free market in this country for their exports, were able to work upon a larger scale, and to undersell their English rivals abroad and to compel the United Kingdom to supply their own countries with raw material rather than with fully manufactured goods such as they send here. When free traders attribute the financial collapse in the United States to speculation engendered by protection they do not explain why Germany, France, and other protectionist States escaped a similar disaster, or why the cotton industry in this country is now suffering from a similar cause.

The clergyman who has been startling the Church Congress with the prophecy that the end of the world is imminent has, says the Daily Chronicle, had many predecessors. Most successful among them—in everything but the fulfillment of his prophecy—was William Miller, of Massachusetts, and old soldier of the war of 1812, who gave the year 1843 as the appointed time for the coming of the millennium. At least 50,000 people known as Millerites or Adventists, adhered to this belief. It is said that on the anticipated day a crowd of them ascended a high hill to witness the great event, and were convinced that it was being executed when they saw a thunder-storm raging below. But it passed off, and down they came again. Yet, sixty-five years after Miller's fiasco, there are Adventists still, who believe that he only miscalculated to a certain extent.

In the colliery township of Walkden, near Manchester, there is not only a female sexton, but also a female "knocker-up." She rises at 2 o'clock each morning to commence her rounds awaking clients.

Scotland's Fish Catch

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25. The industry employed 94,773 men

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tonnage, worth \$23,640,564.

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST

BRITISH OPINION

The Morning Post special correspondent in Dublin writes:—A statement with regard to the object of the Imperial Home Rule Association having appeared in a London morning paper, I have made inquiries of an official of the Association, and am enabled to state, in continuation of my previous message on the subject, that the immediate purpose of the Association is to reconcile all movements that make for constructiveness in Irish political life, while remaining quite independent of all existing parties. The Association includes tariff reformers, free traders, Nationalists, and Unionists. The purpose is not to divide on existing issues, but rather to create a new issue and unite on it, and that new issue is to reconcile Imperialism with Nationality. The conception is to urge to be very quickly adopted by a people who have not studied the possible advantages of Imperialism to themselves, but the facts show that no other movement now before Ireland gathers force so quickly. The meeting of the Association held on Friday night in the Grosvenor Hotel represented every county in Ireland, and people came to it even from England; with boycotted landlords and ardent Nationalists side by side trying to put thought and statesmanship in the place of conflict and violence. An idea so new and so far-reaching must require time to settle in the mind of a country so unprepared for it, but the arrangements for a public propaganda are already far advanced. The appeal will be to thought, not to passion, and the purpose demands patience.

The Daily Telegraph says:—It must not be forgotten that the problem of unemployment, so far as relief works are concerned, is to the extent of some 70 or 80 per cent. a problem of the casual laborer, and Mr. Burns did well to point to the success which has been obtained in de-casualising labor at the docks, where the most deplorable conditions used to prevail. The President of the Local Government Board quoted some very striking figures in support of his main contention, and said that he had come to the conclusion that, with carefully co-ordinated production and regulated output, there never ought to be more than 2 or 3 per cent. of men on the unemployment list. That is a very optimistic conclusion, which does not take into account the great general causes, not confined to one country or even one hemisphere, which are responsible for the violent oscillations from trade prosperity to trade depression. But there is no doubt that Mr. Burns is working on right lines, and that there is room for improvement in the way that Government departments and public authorities gave out their contracts. His speech at West Molesley will intensify interest in today's debate.

AT THE CITY HOTELS

At the Empress

Geo. A. Kerr, Discovery, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Henwood, Tacoma, Mrs. Fred Nader, Seattle, Mrs. Blath, Chicago, F. S. Cooper, Banff, E. N. Rowntree, Toronto, G. C. McLevy, Winnipeg, R. N. O'Connor, Calgary, A. McKeen, Seattle, J. A. MacDonald, Rossland, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Tobin, New York, J. J. Mahony, San Francisco, D. W. Trotter, Chicago, Mrs. F. M. Wakefield, Hawaii, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Lockyer, Vancouver, Arthur D. Brown, Montreal, J. B. Bright, Vancouver.

At the Drury

R. M. Hyman, Yarmouth, J. V. Davidson, Vancouver, Mrs. C. M. Ward, Seattle, Mrs. Young, Nanaimo, Mrs. and Mrs. A. K. Boyd, Nanaimo, Mrs. A. Monat, Winnipeg, Genelle Nelson, J. J. McFeeley, Vancouver, J. E. McFeeley, Vancouver, J. P. Wilson, Vancouver, W. J. Hill, Winnipeg, G. Maddock, Vancouver, W. H. Andrews, Vancouver, Morris, Vancouver, K. Munro, Prince Rupert, J. Scott, Stanley, Vancouver, C. Sleath, Vancouver, E. Gordon, Vancouver, C. T. Barr, Vancouver, G. O'Neal, Toronto, Fred Nolan, Toronto, Thos. Walker, Vancouver, P. T. Williams, Vancouver, L. E. Irvin, Vancouver, R. Stevenson, Nanaimo, Richard Baker, Nanaimo, T. Shepherd, Vancouver.

At the King Edward

Mrs. Hubbard, Vancouver, A. Fraser, Salt Spring, Wm. H. Lee, Salt Spring, A. Williams, Salt Spring, Thos. Whelan, Prince Rupert, R. McGilchrist, Victoria, B. J. O'Neill, Aberdeen, W. H. Thackett, Aberdeen, H. Lancaster, New York, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lydayton, New York, Antonio Lagone, Vancouver, J. E. Chapman, Vancouver, Mrs. Rogers, Vancouver, H. Goodwin, Seattle, J. Roche, Nanaimo, C. Saunders, Nanaimo, E. Harvey, Saanichton, The Removers, New York, E. Chatters, New York, J. Chatters, New York, R. G. Elphinstone, New York, H. Schmidt, Prince Rupert.

At the Dominion

Thomas Whelan, Seattle, D. A. McDonald, Sydney, N. S. W., A. Brack, Seattle, David Fraser, Seattle, J. R. Lane, Seattle, Mrs. Francis Stratham, Seattle, John G. Hickman, Rapid City, S. D., T. L. Jones, Seattle, Burton Jones, Seattle, A. Smith, Seattle, A. Wall, Alert Bay, Geo. Little, Alert Bay, George Kruse, Vancouver, W. A. Carlyle, Vancouver, Harry Carpenter, Vancouver, J. S. Johnson, Vancouver, E. W. Amason, Vancouver, G. Prost, Vancouver, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hardler, Lethbridge, J. Palmer, Seattle, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Seattle, R. Pratt, Seattle, Mrs. F. Beyant, Nanaimo, H. A. Wilson, Banff.

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST

NO PLACE LIKE YOUNG'S FOR UNDERWEAR



Past experience has taught Victorian ladies that when the best to be had in Underwear is required for themselves or for their children there is no place like this store. These are excellent brands and inexpensive:

WATSON'S UNION UNDERWEAR, white, per garment, 40c and 35¢

WATSON'S WOOL UNDERWEAR, white, vests and drawers, per garment 75¢

WATSON'S RIBBED UNDERWEAR, white, vests and drawers, per garment, \$1.25 and \$1.00

WATSON'S PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR, absolutely unshrinkable, white only, vests and drawers, per garment, \$1.85; \$1.65 and \$1.40

STANFIELD'S UNDERWEAR, all-wool, unshrinkable, natural shade, the famous "Truro Knit," vests and drawers, per garment, \$1.50, \$1.40, \$1.35 and \$1.25

SWISS UNDERWEAR, a very favorite brand of fine ribbed, vests, per garment, \$1.15, \$1.00 and 90¢

SWISS COMBINATIONS, splendid quality, fine ribbed, per suit, \$3.25, \$3.00, \$2.60 and \$2.50

HENRY YOUNG & COMPANY

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Sears, Str. Iroquois
Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Scarle and daughter,
Tod Inlet.

Oppose U. S. Supplies.

"Very cheap! Very cheap! I like these American trust horseshoes. Send us 100,000 pairs."

Thus the secretary of war, Mr. Haldane, is represented in a cartoon addressing an American workman standing in a British smoky. When the British workman chips in with: "Stop a bit governor. Where do I come in?" "You don't come in," says Mr. Haldane. "You go out."

All the members of the labor party are strongly objecting to any contracts for British war material being sent to other countries if it is possible to execute the orders at home. They contend that the British Government is ratifying contracts which, while offering a supposed subsidy, are really hindering injury on British industrial interests. The fact of the matter is that the momentous question of unemployment is forcing itself on every section of the British public.

It is so serious, so great, that the Union Jack Industries League, which includes many members of the house of commons, both Liberals and Conservatives, recently decided to issue a manifesto setting forth that unemployment would be greatly reduced if the public would insist upon purchasing British-made goods in preference to foreign-made. The public is not to be urged to boycott foreign goods, but to give preference to home-made articles, so the campaign is being opened with the motto, "Is there any work done out of the country which cannot be done in it?" This will be vigorously pursued throughout the United Kingdom, and the cartoon referred to is one of these prepared to help the movement.

The Union Jack League intends to tell the people in all parts of the United Kingdom that under the present fiscal system in Great Britain, America has her own market of seventy million customers and free entry into the British markets of forty million customers, and that Great Britain is shut out of the American markets by high tariffs and has not even her own market, for she has to share her forty million customers with any foreign nation which chooses to dump its manufactures on her, while at the same time she cannot by reason of the tariff extend her trade to foreign markets.

Although supposed to be non-political, the Union Jack League is calculated to prove a very powerful adjunct to the Fiscal Reform League.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED SECURITY

FOR RENT—Modern furnished bungalow at Oak Bay with all conveniences, \$35 a month. Will rent for a long period if desired.

WANTED—5 acres or so with dwelling, within easy distance of city.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO. LTD.

Cor. Broad and View Streets, Victoria, B. C.

LET US FILL YOUR PRESCRIPTION

We do not ask you to let us put up your prescriptions without knowing that we can give you absolute satisfaction. We believe our system of dispensing and safe-guarding prescriptions and avoiding errors in dispensing is the most perfect it is possible to devise.

Our prices are just as low as is consistent with high quality, purity and accuracy.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

Government Street, Near Yates.



Lamps! Lights!

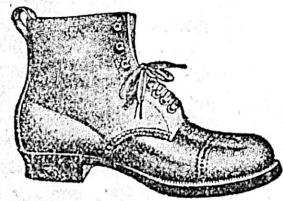
Our Stock of Ship and Yacht Lamps is large and complete

Side Lights, Head Lights, Anchor Lights, Combination Launch Lights, Canoe Lamps, Brass Cabin Lamps.

E. B. Marvin & Co.

The Ship Chandlers

1206 Wharf St.



This Is the Weather for Leckie Boots

Wet feet expose children to a thousand ills. Do not take chances. Supply your little folk with Leckie boots and run no risks. Leckie boots are all leather, the strongest and most durable footwear man ever made.

A new pair of Leckie boots now will be a good pair of Leckie boots six months from now.

J. Fullerton

Quality Shoe Man

1008 Government Street

Why have wrinkles, sallow skin, pimplies, blackheads, oily skin, small-pox pits, coarse pores or superfluous hair? They can all be removed by using Dr. Criston's celebrated French toilet preparation, direct from Paris. Mrs. Winch, 817 Cormorant street, above Blanchard street.

Loaning Lots of Money.—Since the first of this month the B. C. Permanent Loan and Savings Company has granted fifty first mortgage loans amounting to sixty-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Notice—B. C. Steam Dye Works, 831 Yates street, opposite A.O.U.W. hall, is open again for business. Will be pleased to hear from all our former customers and also new ones. The same quality of work will be maintained as heretofore. J. C. Renfrew, proprietor.

Ladies' Hosiery Excellence. Pure wool cashmere hose, fast black dye, seamless feet; special price 40¢ a pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

Do you need a Furnace? If so, get the best. The "New Idea" is unequalled. Prices on application. Pacific Sheet Metal Works, 931 View street, Phone 1772.

Another \$10,000 to Reserve.—At yesterday's meeting of the directors of the B. C. Permanent Loan and Savings Company, the sum of ten thousand dollars was transferred to reserve fund thus bringing this permanent reserve fund up to \$225,000. This is the kind of thing that gives stability to the company.

Good Hosiery for the Boys and Girls. Ribbed Cashmere stockings with strong double knees, small sizes 20¢ a pair; large sizes 25¢ a pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

THE COLONIST ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT



A MODERN
ENGRAVING
PLANT
PRODUCING
THE BETTER
GRADE OF
DESIGNS
ILLUSTRATIONS
AND ENGRAVINGS

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Kodaks, Premos, Century, Hawkeyes, Cinematograph, Cameras and Lanterns.

Amateurs' developing and printing done at short notice.

Anything appertaining to photography we have.

ALBERT H. MAYNARD

715 Pandora Street

Messrs. Tracksall Becker & Co. have moved from 645 View street to 1210 Broad street, where they have more commodious quarters to handle their increasing real estate, timber and insurance business.

Good Hosiery for the Boys and Girls. Ribbed Cashmere stockings with strong double knees, small sizes 20¢ a pair; large sizes 25¢ a pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Men's Meeting in New Grand
The three business men who will address the men's meeting in the New Grand theatre this evening are Messrs. Middleton, Anderson and Frampton.

True Blues to Meet
The regular meeting of the Loyal True Blue lodge will be held on Wednesday, 18th November, in A. O. U. W. Hall. All members are urgently requested to be present.

Sale of Work.
The ladies of St. James church intend holding a Christmas sale of work on Tuesday the 15th of December. It is hoped that all members and friends of the congregation will bear the date in mind.

Musician to Meet.
Victoria Local No. 247 Musicians Mutual Protective Union meet this evening at their headquarters on Johnson street at 8:15 o'clock. An interesting session is looked for as several interesting propositions are to be laid before the members.

Cinderella at Government House.
The Lieutenant Governor has signified his intention of allowing the Daughters of Ply, Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital to again hold their annual fancy dress cinderella at government house during the Christmas holidays.

Synod Service Tomorrow
In connection with the opening of the first session of the eleventh synod of this diocese, service will be held in Christ Church Cathedral tomorrow evening, when Bishop Perrin will address the clerical and lay members of the synod.

Owls to Meet
Victoria Nest, No. 10, Brotherhood of Owls, intend holding a smoking concert on Thursday next, November 19, in the Eagles Hall, Government street. All brothers and their friends are expected to be present. There will be a programme, cards and refreshments.

Junior Branch, Women's Auxiliary.
As the Arion concert takes place on Tuesday the 8th of December the members of the Junior Branch of the Anglican Women's Auxiliary have decided to postpone their sale of work until Wednesday the 9th. The little girls are working very hard and hope that all their friends will remember the change of date.

Pastor Able to Resume Duties
Rev. Dr. Campbell, who has been recently somewhat unwell, has returned from Salt Spring Island, and will preach both sermons at the First Presbyterian church today. His subject this evening will be the nature of the Gospel and the absolute certainty of its eventual extension throughout the whole earth, as well as of the evangelization of the world.

Closes Week of Prayer
Rev. Mr. Tapscott will address the men's meeting in the Y.M.C.A. hall at four o'clock this afternoon, with special reference to the important work which is being accomplished by the Y.M.C.A. associations throughout the world. Their total number considerably exceeds 8,000, and they are undoubtedly in many ways exceedingly useful local institutions. The international Y.M.C.A. week of prayer closes today.

Lecture on Life of Missionary.
Tomorrow night the First Presbyterian club resumes its weekly meetings in the schoolroom of the church at 8 o'clock when a lecture on "Dr. Livingstone, missionary traveler and explorer" will be delivered by Mr. W. Jameson, who will be present.

Close of Week of Prayer
Rev. Dr. Campbell, Mr. A. Fraser, Mr. R. Morrison, and Mr. D. A. Fraser in literary and vocal selections. A most interesting evening is anticipated and a cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested to attend.

Y. W. C. A. Monthly Meeting
The regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Y. W. C. A. was held on Friday, Nov. 13th, at 3:30 p. m., the president in the chair and nine members present. The treasurer's report was read and also that of the general secretary, which showed an increase in revenue over the preceding month. There were 38 names on the register for the month. The secretary reported that a good many sustaining members' fees were outstanding. The house committee reported the urgent need of more sheets and the purchasing committee were authorized to purchase what was necessary. Misses Ware and Brown were appointed visitors for the month. The shirtwaist and millinery classes are held weekly, and have been well attended. It was decided to hold the At Home and sale of work on Wednesday, Dec. 2nd, and committees of management were appointed. The regular monthly bills were passed and the meeting adjourned.

Arrangements for Oratorio.
The arrangements for the production of Mendelssohn's Oratorio "St. Paul" under the direction of Mr. J. G. Brown, Victoria's veteran conductor are now nearly completed. The date of the concert has been fixed for Wednesday evening, December 9th. Rehearsals have been held regularly for the past six weeks and the chorus have been put through a severe course of training that is now showing its effect. Between 90 and 100 voices will be present every week, out of a list of 120, and from this on Mr. Brown is asking that every member of the chorus who intends to take part in the oratorio will attend all the rehearsals unless prevented by sickness and judging from the enthusiasm that marks all the rehearsals this will be done. Extra rehearsals for the various parts have been arranged and the first of these for the second sopranos takes place Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the First Presbyterian church schoolroom. The basses at last Wednesday's rehearsal volunteered to stay for half an hour or an hour after the regular rehearsal next Wednesday in order to polish up their part, showing the spirit that prevails. The soloists are all hard at work and every effort is being made to make this oratorio something to be remembered with pleasure by all who may attend the performance. With such zeal and "esprit de corps" exhibited by the rank and file of the chorus and led by such an experienced conductor.

Male Voice Choir Concert.
The first week in December a grand concert will be given by the Male Voice Choir in the Institute hall, View street. A chorus of 40 voices, under the baton of their well known conductor, Mr. J. M. Morgan, assisted by Mr. Benedict Bantly and other well known artists. After careful training and hard practice, Mr. Morgan has successfully brought about a beautiful blending of the voices. The attack, light and shade of the music will be shown to the best advantage. The selections are by the best composers of male chorus works. The choir are now having two practices each week and those who have been fortunate enough to hear them were surprised and delighted with the way each item was rendered.

TO-NIGHT
twicare

They work while you sleep
An original product

TO SEATTLE, 25c
S.S. Whatcom leaves Wharf street dock at 8 p.m. daily.



THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C. at 8 p. m., November 14, 1908:

SYNOPOSES.

The barometer remains high over the North Pacific, showing fair weather continues with moderate winds.

At Tatoosh. The weather remains fair in the Prairie provinces and is becoming milder.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	42	47
Vancouver	37	42
New Westminster	34	40
Kamloops	24	38
Banff	18	22
Atlin	26	34
Dawson, Y. T.	12	16
Winnipeg, Man.	4	32
Portland, Ore.	42	54
San Francisco, Cal.	52	70

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Winds mostly northward or easterly, generally fair, temperature as at present.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair, not much change in temperature.

SATURDAY.

Highest 47

Lowest 42

Mean 42

Sunshine, 4 hours.

THEAILS

Vancouver and the East

Closes—Daily at 11:30 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. except Sunday.

Due—2 p.m., except Tuesday, and 7 p.m.

United Kingdom and Foreign

Closes—11:30 p.m. except Sunday and 1:30 p.m.

Due—7 p.m. daily.

United States via Seattle

Closes—Daily at 3 p.m.

Due—Daily at 3 p.m.

United States and Vancouver

Closes—Daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 p.m.

Due—1 p.m. daily.

China and Japan

Closes—Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27, 24, 23,

Due—Nov. 2, 7, 8, 15, 22, 21, 28,

Australia and New Zealand

Closes—Nov. 6, 13,

Due—Nov. 18.

Dawson, Atlin, White Horse, etc.

Closes—Nov. 3, 7, 12, 15, 18, 25, 26, 30,

Port Simpson, Prince Rupert, etc.

Closes—Nov. 1, 3, 7, 10, 15, 17, 18, 24,

Due—Nov. 4, 10, 14, 16, 22, 25, 27, 30,

West Coast Ports

Closes—Nov. 1, 10, 20,

Due—Nov. 5, 12, 27,

Alberni

Closes—Via Nanaimo, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday. By steamer, 1, 10, 20,

Due—Via Nanaimo, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. By steamer, 5, 18, 27.

Has Enlarged Premises

The Standard Stationery Company has enlarged its book and stationery store on Government street, taking in the adjoining offices formerly occupied by the ticket office of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's local agency.

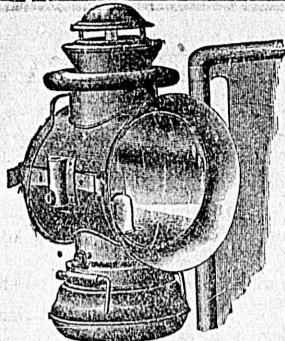
New Court of Foresters

The district officers of the Ancient Order of Foresters will go to Saanich on Wednesday next, Nov. 18th, to form a new court. From all returns a very prosperous court is in sight. Conveyances will be on hand to take any Foresters out on that night.

I. O. O. F. Social

Columbia Lodge, I. O. O. F., will give the second of the series of winter socials on next Wednesday evening. Progressive five hundred will occupy the first part of the evening, to be followed by dancing. Prizes will be awarded in the five hundred games, and refreshments will be served as usual. All Old Fellows and their families are invited.

Specialist Opens Office



**Driving Lamps
Cold Blast Lanterns
Dashboard Lanterns
Railroad Lanterns**

For Sale By
**THE HICKMAN TIE
HARDWARE CO., LTD.**
544-546 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

**CLAY'S
METROPOLITAN
TEA & COFFEE
ROOMS**

**Afternoon Tea
Parties**

supplied on the
shortest notice

**CLAY'S
CONFECTIONERY**

Tel. 101. 619 Fort Street.

WIGS, WIGS
and Ladies Masquerade
Suits for hire at
Mrs. C. Kosche's
Hairdressing Parlors, 1105 Douglas St. Phone 1175

TULIPS
There is nothing to equal a bed of Tulips blooming in the Spring. The colors are exquisite and in great variety. Bulbs should be planted in October or November.
JAY & CO., 1107 BROAD STREET.

MRS. CAMPBELL
Chiropractor
OLD FEET MADE
AS GOOD AS NEW
905 Fort St.
Phone 1678.



THE EXCHANGE
718 FORT STREET
Telephone 1737 Residence A280

FURNITURE
Bought Sold or Exchanged. Made
to Order or Repaired

Special prices in Chests of Drawers,
Lounges, Settans Chairs, etc.

JOHN T. DEAVILLE Manager



NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the re-service placed upon certain lands in the vicinity of Lower Kootenay River, District of Kootenay, notice of which appeared in the British Columbia Gazette of the 14th August, 1884, and bearing date of 13th of August, 1884, is cancelled, for the purpose of disposing of such lands by public auction, and to permit of giving effect to the arrangements contained in the report of Mr. W. F. Teetzel, a commissioner appointed to adjudicate upon the claims of certain squatters upon the said lands, but for no other purpose.

ROBERT A. RENWICK,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and
Works, Lands and Works Department
Victoria, B. C., 6th October, 1908.



**Wears
like the
Pyramids**

Malthoid Roofing
is regarded by large builders
as permanent in nature as
the pyramids of Egypt. Write
for full descriptive matter.

The Paraffine Paint Co.

San Francisco

R. ANGUS
Wharf Street

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

Sensible Gifts

in Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc.,
make pleasing and serviceable
gifts. If they bear the trade mark

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

they are the best buy money and
long experience can produce.

In buying Tea Sets, Dishes, Tu-
reens, etc., ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

**IF YOU
TAKE**

**THE
COLONIST**

YOU GET
THE NEWS

**HOT WATER
BOTTLES**

Not a luxury, but a necessity.
One should be in every home. Used
in time of need it will often
Save a Long Illness

We have a very complete stock of
Rubber Goods, Fountain Syringes,
Hot Water Bottles, etc.; fully
guaranteed; prices popular.

**HALL'S
Central Drug Store**

N. E. Corner Yates and Douglas,
VICTORIA, B. C.

**Building Lots
For Sale**

**Houses Built on the
Installment Plan**

D. H. BAILE
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Phone 1140.
Cor. Fort and Stadacona Streets.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap

Powder is a boon to any home. It disin-
fects and cleans at the same time.

up 1772 and have one of our expert
furnace men overhaul it. Pacific
Sheet Metal Works, 931 View St.

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LEMON GONNASSON & CO.

DOORS, SASH AND WOOD FINISH OF EVERY VARIETY.

Rough and dressed lumber, lath and shingles; also a large stock of Aus-
tralian mahogany and Eastern birch flooring.

THE CAPITAL PLANING MILLS

Corner Government and Orchard Streets

**DRILLS AND MARCHES
WILL BE INTERSPERSED**

Announcement of Names of
Many Numbered Amongst
"The Pixies"

"The Pixies" is brimming over with
pretty drills and dances, beautifully
costumed and given with the snap and
go of the best work of professionals.
Prominent among these is the military
march and drill of the Amazon Guards,
given by the Misses Winona Troup,
Vivyan Bolton, Susette Blackwood,
Thornton Fell, Elizabeth Lubbe, Mary
Bayliss, Ellen Hickey, Blanch Smith,
Phyllis Jay, Browne Angus and Mary
Allott.

These young ladies will be costumed
in pretty "wild west" uniform, with
flaring sombreros and will give a series
of eight military movements on the
double quick. March alignments and
rhythm is absolute perfection and they
never fail to win general recalls.

A Japanese specialty will be given by
Mrs. M. E. Corsan, assisted by the
Misses Sybil Bagshawe, Lillian Bag-
shawe, Nora Lugrin, Vivian Black-
wood, Gilda Leary, Maude McF. Smith,
Constance Fisher, Lillian Holden,
Anna McQuade, Lorette Spring and
Aileen Sprung. They will sing "Pinky
Punkie Poo" and "A Lesson with a

Francis Briggs, Davida Raynur and
Agnes Robertson, drilled under the
supervision of Mrs. Geo. Simpson.

Everyone of the two hundred young
ladies and children who participate is
working very hard, all determined to
make "The Pixies" the best local af-
fair ever presented in Victoria. It will
be given at the Victoria theatre on
Friday and Saturday nights, November
20 and 21, with a special matinee on
Saturday, under auspices of the Ladies'
Guild of the Victoria Seamen's Insti-
tute.

SUFFICIENT FUNDS

City Will Be Able to Carry on Neces-
sary Works to Year's End

Making allowance for the ordinary
expenditure up to the end of the year,
the city will have sufficient funds to
devote towards street maintenance and
for other necessary purposes. The
meeting held last Thursday evening at
which the financial position of the city
was thoroughly canvassed by the city
council, City Comptroller Raynur's
statement of the finances was gone
into, when it developed that by using
those sums which have still been un-
expended of the appropriations made
earlier in the year and devoting them
to the carrying on of work, the appro-
priations for which have been used or
exceeded, it would be possible to come
out about even at the end of the year.

As special authority is required in
order that this transfer of money ap-
propriated for one purpose may be
"So far as I could see, the fight was

**MINISTERS BACK FROM
MAINLAND VICTORIES**

Premier McBride Gives What
He Considers Chief Factors
of Success

"The great victory of the Conserva-
tives in Yale-Cariboo and Kootenay
is due in great measure to the deter-
mination of the people to stand by the
provincial government and Mr. Borden
on the question of Asiatic immigration
and Better Terms, and to the indignation
which we heard expressed on all sides because of the deferred
elections."

So said Premier McBride yesterday
when asked by a Colonist reporter
for a statement of what in his judg-
ment were the most potent forces for
victory in the contests in which
Messrs. Martin Burrell and A. C.
Goodvee have recently been declared
victorious.

The premier returned yesterday
from the mainland as did the Hon. Dr.
Young, the Hon. R. J. Fulton and G.
H. Barnard, K.C., all of whom have
been doing yeoman service during the
campaign.

Discussing the contest, Mr. McBride
said,

If It's Correct, Christie Has It
Special for the Week
LADIES' VELOUR CALF, BLUCHER CUT BOOTS, dull
tops, new shape, just the thing for
this weather \$3.00
MEN'S WINTER CALF, BLUCHER CUT, LACED
BOOTS, heavy soles, for winter wear;
strong and neat \$3.00

CHRISTIE'S Corner GOVERNMENT AND
JOHNSON STREETS

If Christie Has It, It's Correct

**Oak Heaters Are
Good Heaters**

They embody all the very latest and
most scientific features, the most reliable
and economical heaters money
can buy:

PRICES

\$18, \$16, \$12, \$9.50 and \$7.50.
Call here and let us show them to you
and explain their many merits.

DRAKE & HORN

Hardware Merchants
608 Yates St. Cor. Govt. St.

**FULL VALUE FOR
YOUR MONEY**

At the

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERY

We do not put the price of one or two articles down for a day
to draw the crowd.

Our price on everything is down all the time. What would
you be paying for your groceries now if we were
out of business? ASK YOURSELF

Dates—Nice, new, per lb., at	10¢
Ceylon Orange Pekoe Tea— 3 lbs. for	\$1
B. & K. Rolled Oats—7 lb. paper bag	35¢
B. & K. Wheat Flakes—5 lbs. for	25¢
50 lb. box	\$2.25
Wagstaff's Pure Jam—5 lb. tin	75¢
Honey—Pure Ontario, 5 lb. tin	\$1
Potatoes—Nice white, per sack, 100 lbs.	90¢
Onions—10 lbs. for....	25¢
Carrots—12 lbs. for....	25¢
Corn, Peas or Beans—Per tin	10¢
Case of 2 doz.	\$2.30
Huntley & Palmer's Mixed Biscuits—Per lb.	15¢
Pepper, Black—Per lb.	25¢
Figs—New, table, 10 lb. box	\$1
Calgary Flour—Per sack, at	\$1.75

SEE OUR WINDOWS

COPAS & YOUNG

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

633 Fort Street. Prompt Attention. Phone 94.

**Our Christmas Sales
Are Now Commencing**

On account of being overcrowded with stock we intend to
sell at lower prices than ever.

**Diamond Rings Earrings
Lockets Brooches, etc.**

at prices so low that they cannot fail to draw the attention of
the purchaser.

All articles marked in plain figures.

STODDART'S JEWELLERY STORE

YATES STREET 2 DOORS FROM DOUGLAS STREET

term seems to be the general opinion.
Should he be opposed at the next election
the campaign will prove a strenuous one as there are but very few residents
of the municipality who could defeat him.

For councillors it is likely that the
majority of the present councillors will
again be in the field. Councillor
Politer, in ward two, was elected by
acclamation at the last election and
has been asked by a number of the
electors in his ward to again run.
While he has not yet made up his mind
as to whether he will do so, it can almost
be taken as a certainty that he will again be in the field. Councillor
Haldon, in ward six, will also be a candidate and already he has been asked

a large number of his friends to
stand for re-election while in wards
four and five Councillors Dunn and
Mannix are practically certain to run.
Councillor Joseph Nicholson, in ward
one, is undecided whether he will
again run for councillor. He, too, has
been urged by his friends to do so, but
so far has given no definite answer.
Likewise Councillor Scott, in ward
three, is being pressed to consent to
enter the coming campaign and stand
for re-election, but he states that it is
too early to make any definite an-

nouncement.

A flowing oil well was struck just
south of Chatham by Blakely & Bis-

**FLETCHER
BROS.**

Victoria's Leading Music House

TEAPOTS SPECIAL SALE TEAPOTS

144 only—GRANITE TEAPOTS

Regular Price

\$1.00



Regular Price

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Sale Price

50c

TEAPOTS SPECIAL SALE TEAPOTS

B.C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

Phone 82.

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts.

P.O. Box 683

Hinton's Headquarters for Electric Fixtures

Here you will find a larger stock of Electrolators and Fixtures than is to be found elsewhere under one roof in the whole of Western Canada and better values. Also a fine line of

Electric Cooking and Heating Apparatus, Coffee Percolators, Quick Heating Afternoon Tea Kettles, Water Heaters, Chafing Dish Equipments, Baby Food Warmers, Laundry Irons, etc. See the unrivaled values in our showrooms. It is a pleasure to us to show these goods. You are welcome whether to purchase or not.

HINTON ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

911 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

W. EUGENE KNOX

Impersonator and Reader

A. O. U. W. HALL, THURSDAY, NOV. 19

The best of the season. Clever elocutionist. Dean, School of Oratory, University Puget Sound.

Assisted by

MISS MURIEL HALL, Soprano.

MRS. D. REID.

Auspices Y.M.C.A. Plan at Hibben's. Seats, 25c and 50c.

Trebled in Three Months

That's what our business has done by giving an efficient service at reasonable prices.

BAGGAGE EXPRESS AND DRAYAGE

We handle tonnage or small packages at any hour during the day or night.

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On First Mortgage Improved Security

SWINERTON & ODDY

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Vashon College and Academy

A Home School

Burton, Vashon Island, Washington

Between Tacoma and Seattle Offers every school advantage in an ideal location to

BOYS, YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN

Fully Equipped Lower School. Academy Commercial School, Conservatory of Music

Perhaps the place for YOUR son or daughter

For Illustrated catalogue, address

W. G. PARKS, M. S., President.

Primary School

Make your little ones happy! Send them to St. Ann's school on Blanchard street. The most thoroughly equipped little school, making a specialty of Primary and Kindergarten work in the city, English and physical culture included in the regular price. Children constantly under supervision. Good manners emphasized. All grades up to the third reader. School opens August 31, 1908, conducted by the Sisters of St. Ann's. Apply at the Kindergarten school, Blanchard St., between 9 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

TAKE NOTICE that 30 days after date I intend to apply for renewal of liquor license for Stickney Hotel. Telegraph A. E. BELFRY.

Advertise in THE-COLONIST

London has sold for \$88,969 twenty-year 1½ per cent bonds.

This is the Old Reliable Wellington Coal, per 2,000 lbs. \$7.50.

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COAL AND WOOD

The Exclusive Style Store

See our Latest Shapes in Green Hats

An Abundance of New Goods Now

Every day brings cases filled with just the things we've been waiting for. Prominent arrivals of this week were: Fancy Vests, Fancy Hosiery, Irish Poolin Ties, Suits, etc.

There's This About Our Overcoats and Suits

Take them all in all, the style, the way they're tailored what they're made of, the way they sit, etc., and better for the price can't be found in America. We know, because we selected these with great care, but you needn't take our word for it. Come and see.

Full Dress Suits, \$30.00 to
1, 2, and 3 button Sack, \$18.00 to
Overcoats—Beautiful Browns, Greys, and Blacks all Styles and Cloths you won't see anywhere else, \$15.00 to

HATTERS

FINCH & FINCH

HATTERS

1107 Government Street

The Strongest Ladies' and Men's Glove House on the Coast.

The Sporting World

VICTORY FOR LOCAL ELEVEN

Victoria Hockey Team Defeated Seattle Yesterday at Oak Bay

FIRST GAME OF THE YEAR

Lack of Practice and Training Results in Somewhat Disappointing Exhibition

Seattle Hard Pressed

Victoria was three goals in the lead and the fact seemed to discourage the visitors. Whatever was the reason the fact remains that they were utterly incapable of relieving for more than a few minutes at a time. Again and again the puck was carried back to Seattle's territory and for the most part, there it remained. Repeatedly the home forwards tried to score but just as often the visitors' goal keeper or one of the full-backs would send the puck far in the other direction, failing in his attempt, the outcome would have been a draw.

In the second half the play became somewhat more exciting. Seattle put up a stronger resistance but still were unable to get away in such a manner as to make things appear at all dangerous. Soon, however, Montgomery, who was playing in fine form, was able to make a third opening and like a flash the puck flew from his stick past the opposing custodian.

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As may be surmised the contest did not give either aggregation any special advantage. Although that is a fact it must, in fairness, be stated that the Victoria fifteen put up a contest which more closely resembled the modern conception of rugby than that adopted by the James Bay club's representatives. The latter played a full-headed, rush game throughout. In the scrums they used their weight but forgot to heel, while in attack the three-quarters omitted combination and joined to the pack in many runs, attempting to overpower those opposing by numerical superiority. These tactics, at times, appeared to be effective, but they would not do against a team well organized in every division. The city team paid more attention to the recognized rules of the sport. They tried to heel while in the scrum and once or twice the three-quarters gave a pretty exhibition of passing and sprinting. Still they, too, evinced a deplorable need of practice.

There was no scoring in the initial half. In the second period, however, the James Bays got away from the scrum and the pack, by using its weight, was able to rush the ball across the line. Thompson made the try, his running and dodging being equally splendid. Johnson failed to convert the kick, although the angle was not especially difficult. It was not long after that the Victoria lads got possession and the three-quarters put up a splendid bit of combination work. It went right across the field and the last man to get it, Commander Bromley, took it beyond the line, touching down. Meredith took the kick and converted.

Among the James Bay players who did particularly well were Messrs. Sweeney, Arbuckle and Loat. The Victoria team's star, undoubtedly, was Nip Gowen at full back. But the three-quarter line was not found wanting at any time and Commander Bromley, who appeared for the first time this season, showed such form that it is likely he will be selected to represent Victoria in the provincial series.

F. Henry acted as referee to the general satisfaction.

CITY RUGBY TEAM WON CLOSE GAME

James Bay Fifteen Beaten By Two Points in an Even Contest

Seattle Hard Pressed

Seattle Hard Pressed

On the Waterfront

AVERAGE CATCH IS LARGER

Catch of Fleet of Eight Schooners Totalled 4,440 Seal-skins and 35 Otters

INDIVIDUAL CATCH BIGGER

Will Be About 15,000 Pelts Offered at the Sales Next Month

With the homecoming of the schooners Umbria and Dora Seward both reported from the coast the fleet sent from Victoria to Bering Sea will be in port. The sealing fleet, although the smallest on record since the schooners began to go to the northern sea, took a larger average catch this season than for the past decade, although fewer skins were brought to port. Eight vessels took 4,440 seal skins, an average of 555 to the schooner. Above this, 35 sea otter pelts, most valuable of the furs taken at sea, were obtained. There has been some difficulty of late in getting labor to man the sealing schooners. Many hunters, dispirited by the manner in which the Japanese sealers have been allowed to hunt within three miles of the seal rookeries with firearms while they are forced to remain sixty miles distant and use spears upon such animals as have run the hazard from the preserve maintained for the Japanese alone by the strange workings of the international regulations, have turned to other industries, chiefly steam-boating, and the schooner masters find it difficult to secure satisfactory crews in consequence.

The catch of the fleet from Victoria in detail was: Markland, 905 skins; Thomas F. Bayard, 813 seal-skins and 28 otter skins; Libbie, 648 skins; Dora Seward, 592 skins; Jessie, 471 seal skins and 7 otter skins; Umbria, 450 skins; Allie I. Alger, 445 skins and Pescawha, 148 skins. A total of 4,440 seal-skins and 35 sea otter skins. The catches have been shipped to the markets in London in expectation of the annual sales next month. About 10,000 seal skins taken by the Japanese sealers have also been shipped to the English market.

Last year although the fleet sent out was much larger the total catch made was 5,235 skins, taken by 14 schooners. The average was 374 skins which was 181 less for each vessel than was taken this season without considering the sea otter skins. Last year 38 were taken, 20 by the schooner Casco and 18 by the Vera.

The schooner Carlotta G. Cox was seized by the revenue cutter Rush for sealing in the North Pacific among some Japanese vessels which were not interfered with and was fined. The schooner Ella G. was lost. In 1906 the catch taken by 17 schooners was 8,957 seal skins, the average of 527 skins falling not far below that of this year although the Bering Sea catch was lower. In 1905 the 17 schooners took 10,169 skins, and 21 vessels took 13,506 pelts in 1904, and in 1903 26 vessels took 11,714 skins during the season.

NEW PROPELLER FOR TUG OWEN

Was Formerly the Marion of the Greer Fleet—Tug Annie Has Changed Hands

A new propeller was put on the tug Owen of the Red Stack fleet of the Greer, Courtney, Skene company, at Turp's ways yesterday. The Owen was formerly the Marion which was brought from Ketchikan by J. H. Greer to be included in the big fleet of tugboats under his control. Under the new rules of the Canadian government, new vessels listed are not permitted to hold names already on the records. There was another Marion when the Ketchikan tug was changed to British register and recorded here and the name was changed to Owen. The tug is ready to resume service.

The tug Annie has been purchased by Messrs. Price & Best for \$5,000, the deal going through today. The Annie was built a couple of years ago by her owner, D. Simpson, and has been used in the towing business operating from Gore avenue slip. Her new owners intend to keep her in the business, and Engineer Morris will have charge of her engineering.

The tugboat Jessie Mack, Captain McDowell, while trying to get round to False creek in the thick fog on Friday, ran on the beach between Rocky Point and the Granville street bridge. Luckily for the steamer the place where she touched was the only soft spot on the shore, and she was not damaged in any way but as she went on at high tide and the tides

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Special to the Colonist
Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Partly cloudy, wind northeast, 34 miles an hour. Out, steamer City of Puebla.

Port Crescent, 8 a.m.—Passed in steamer with yellow stack, at 7.40 a.m.

Tatoosh, noon—Partly cloudy, wind northeast, 36 miles an hour. In, steamer Banksfield, at 8.40 a.m.

Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Part cloudy, wind northeast, 32 miles an hour. In, two-masted fishing schooner, at 2 p.m.

By Wireless
Cape Lazo, 8 a.m.—Thick fog, calm. Bar. 30.18, temp. 38. Sea smooth.

Point Grey, 8 a.m.—Calm and foggy. Bar. 30.06, temp. 40.

Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Clear, wind northeast, 35 miles an hour. Bar. 30.17, temp. 45.

Estevan, 8 a.m.—Foggy and calm. Bar. 30.26, temp. 42. Sea smooth.

Pachena, 8 a.m.—Clear, wind southeast. Bar. 30.08, temp. 39. Sea smooth.

Cape Lazo, noon—Clear, with fog to seaward, calm. Bar. 30.17, temp. 44. Sea smooth.

Point Grey, noon—Clear, light northeast breeze. Bar. 30.05, temp. 42.

Tatoosh, noon—Part clear, a northeast wind, 36 miles an hour. Bar. 30.16, temp. 48. In, steamer Banksfield at 8.40 a.m.

Estevan, noon—Clear, with fog on sea, calm. Bar. 30.21, temp. 48. Two-masted schooner to south, bound southeast, probably the Dora Seward.

Pachena, noon—Hazy, south-east breeze. Bar. 30.07, temp. 44. Sea smooth.

Cape Lazo, 6 p.m.—Thick fog, calm. Bar. 30.10, temp. 41. Sea smooth. No shipping.

Point Grey, 6 p.m.—Cloudy, calm, dense fog. Bar. 30.03, temp. 41. In, steamer Governor at 3.45 p.m.

Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Part cloudy, wind northeast, 32 miles an hour. Bar. 30.09, temp. 47. Passed in, two-masted fishing schooner, at 2 p.m.

Estevan, 6 p.m.—Clear, calm. Bar. 30.15, temp. 46. Sea smooth. Large two-masted schooner, probably Dora Seward, to the south, bound southeast.

Pachena, 6 p.m.—Clear, stiff southeast breeze. Bar. 30. temp. 42. Sea moderate. No shipping.

By Coast Wire
Carmahan, 9 a.m.—Moderate easterly wind, clear, sea smooth. Bar. 30.10.

Cape Beale, 9 a.m.—Light east wind, clear, sea smooth.

Cape Beale, noon—Light wind, southeast, clear, sea smooth.

Clayoquot, noon—Clear, and heavy fog, sea smooth. Tees is fog-bound here. Sealing schooner Dora Seward up the coast.

Cape Beale, 6 p.m.—A light southeast wind, cloudy, smooth sea.

ANOTHER STEAMER FOR GRAND TRUNK

Reported That Another Steamer Will Be Built During Winter

It is probable that another stern-wheel steamer will be built at this port during the coming winter for the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad company for service in connection with the steamer Distributor, Capt. Johnston, which has returned to port to be tied up for the winter after a successful season on the Skeena river where she was engaged in carrying stores and supplies to the railway construction camps of the first hundred miles of the road under construction along the northern river. Capt. Johnson, it is reported, will leave for Montreal within the next few days to consult with the officials of the G.T.P.R. regarding the construction of a new steamer and the contract for the machinery may be let in the east before he returns. The machinery for the Distributor was built by the Polson Iron Works, of Toronto, and put in the hull built by Alex. Watson at this city.

The Distributor carried over 5,000 tons of cargo during the season. She

Spratt's wharf. The Hudson's Bay company's steamers Port Simpson and Hazelton were tied up at Port Simpson.

WORK ON PRINCESS ROYAL

Being Hurried at the British Columbia Marine Ways—Will Be Ready for Service Wednesday

The repairs to the C.P.R. steamer Princess Royal are being hurried at the B. C. Marine Railway company's yards at Esquimalt, and it is expected that the new stem will be completed and the steamer ready to enter the water on Tuesday. She will probably resume service on Wednesday. Enquiries are being made at Esquimalt regarding accommodation for the Japanese steamer Fukui Maru, which may be brought here for repairs.

ALGERINE REPAIRED

Will Leave Esquimalt Dry Dock Tomorrow—Sails for South America in a Few Days

The sloop of war Algerine, which has been in the dry dock at Esquimalt for some weeks undergoing repairs, is almost ready for sea and will probably leave the dock tomorrow. The Algerine will leave Esquimalt at the end of the week, on Friday or Saturday, for Valparaiso and the ports of South and Central America. It is not known whether she will make the trip to the South Sea islands. Orders to this effect may be received when the vessel is in southern waters. H.M.S. Shearwater started south a week ago.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

Steamers to Arrive From the Orient

Vessel Shikano Maru Due Nov. 12
Glenfarne Nov. 25

SS. VADSO

Will sail

For Northern B.C. Ports

Calling at Skidegate,

—on—

Thursday, Nov. 19

JOHN BARNSLEY & CO.

Agents

The Canadian-Mexican Pacific Ss. Line

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE

From British Columbia to Mexican ports, also taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to United Kingdom ports and the Continent via the Tehuantepec National Railway.

Sailing from Victoria, B. C., the last day of each month.

For freight or passage apply to the offices of the company, 328 Granville street, Vancouver, or 1105 Wharf street, Victoria.

Steamers to the Orient.

Vessel Empress of India Date Nov. 18

Moana For Australia Dec. 4

Georgia For Mexico Nov. 30

Princess May For Skagway Nov. 19

Tees For San Francisco Nov. 20

City of Puebla Local Steamers Victoria-Seattle Nov. 12

S. S. Princess Beatrice.

Leave Victoria 10:00 p. m. daily except Monday. Arrive Seattle 7 a. m. daily except Monday.

Leave Seattle 8:30 a. m. daily except Monday. Arrive Victoria 2 p. m. Vancouver-Victoria.

Steamer Charmer.

Leave Victoria 15:00 midnight daily.

Arrive Vancouver 7:30 a. m. daily.

Leave Vancouver 1 p. m. daily. Arrive Victoria 7:00 p. m. daily.

Victoria-Seattle, via Port Townsend Whatcom

Leaves Victoria 8 p. m. daily except Thursday.

Arrives daily at 2:20 p. m. Upper Fraser River Beaver.

Leaves New Westminster 3 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Leaves Chilliwack 7 a. m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Calling at landings between New Westminster and Chilliwack.

Cunard CAMPANIA

White Star ADRIATIC

White Star CEDRIC

White Star MAJESTIC

Cunard LUCANIA

Cunard LUSITANIA

B.C. Coast Service

VICTORIA SEATTLE ROUTE

S.S. Princess Beatrice will leave Victoria at 10 p.m. daily except Sunday. Returning will leave Seattle at 8:30 a.m. daily except Monday, arrive at Victoria 2 p.m. daily except Monday.

VICTORIA-VANCOUVER ROUTE

S.S. Charmer will leave Victoria daily at 11:59 p.m.; returning will leave Vancouver daily at 1 p.m., arriving at Victoria at 7 p.m.

L. D. CHETHAM, City Pass. Agent

1102 Gov't St. Agent all Atlantic Steamship Lines

Great Northern Railway

Are You Going Home To The Old Country for Xmas



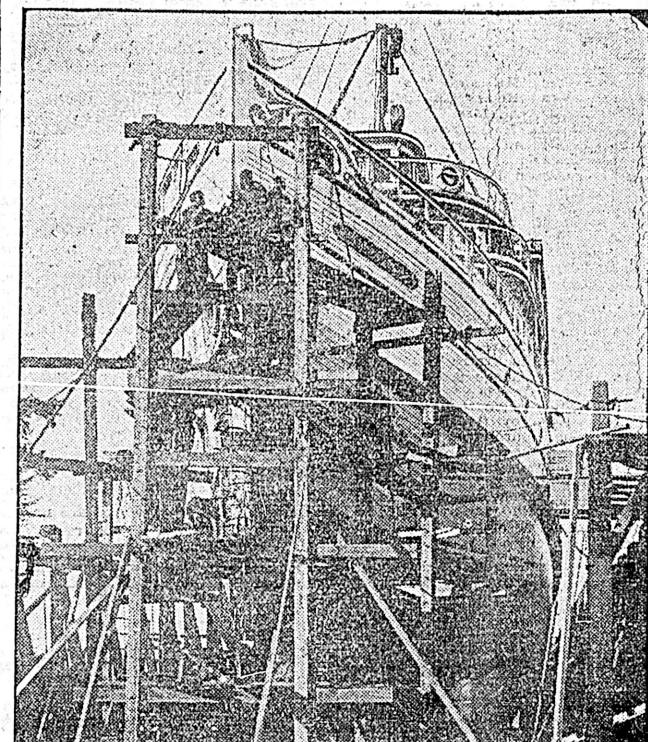
We Are Agents for All Lines

Name Company	Steamer	From	Date Sailing
Cunard	LUSITANIA	New York	Nov. 25
White Star	TEUTONIC	New York	Nov. 25
White Star	BALTIC	New York	Nov. 28
American	ST. PAUL	New York	Nov. 28
Atlantic Transport	MINNEAPOLIS	New York	Nov. 28
Cunard	CAMPANIA	New York	Dec. 2
White Star	ADRIATIC	New York	Dec. 2
White Star	CEDRIC	New York	Dec. 5
White Star	MAJESTIC	New York	Dec. 9
Cunard	LUCANIA	New York	Dec. 9
Cunard	LUSITANIA	New York	Dec. 16

Come in and Book Early and Secure Good Room and Berth

GENERAL AGENT E. R. STEPHEN

75 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.



EMPIREES CANADIAN PACIFIC ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS LTD.

From Montreal and Quebec

Lake Manitoba Saturday, Nov. 7

Empress of Ireland Friday, Nov. 13

Lake Champlain Saturday, Nov. 21

From St. John, N. B.

Empress of Britain Friday, Nov. 27

FORCED SALE

of the
Western Clothing House
533 Johnson St., Op. Queens Hotel

To be continued throughout the week. Our stock is large and complete, comprising Men's and Boys' Clothing, Waterproof Clothings, Furnishings, Shoes, Trunks, Blankets, Leather Goods, etc.

We have made still greater reductions and are offering Greater Bargains than before. This is an absolutely genuine and bona fide sale. Come and investigate.

REMEMBER BUT A FEW DAYS MORE.

Drunkenness Can Be Cured

THE EVANS GOLD CURE INSTITUTE

For the treatment of alcoholic excess and the drug habit, established 14 years.

A Winnipeg doctor writes:
The Evans Gold Cure Institute,
299 Balmoral Street, Winnipeg:

Gentlemen—Having had occasion to send several cases of alcoholism to you for treatment during the past five years, I take pleasure in testifying to the good results obtained. I have no hesitation in recommending your institution to any who are addicted to the liquor habit.

(Signed) F. S. CHAPMAN, M.D.
Prospectus, testimonials, etc., mailed privately on application. Free consultation at any time.

The Evans Institute of Vancouver has now moved to more commodious quarters at

950 PARK DRIVE
Phone B4030. Grandview Carline.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Hon. Edgar Dewdney will leave for a visit to England in a few days.

Capt. P. Shadforth, of New Westminster, is registered at the Balmoral.

D. A. McDonald, of Sidney, N. S. W., is staying at the Dominion.

Miss Phillips-Wolley, of Pier Island, is staying at the Balmoral.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Stephenson, of Thatham, Ont., are at the Empress.

G. Porter went over to Vancouver this morning on a short business trip.

Mr. William Blakemore has returned to town from the mainland.

Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, from Vancouver, is spending a few days in town.

T. R. McEachern left this morning for the C. P. R. on an extended trip to the Old Country.

E. R. McDonald left this morning for his home in Kamloops, after a week's visit here with relatives.

Mrs. J. B. Davis, of Seattle, is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. D. Fawcett, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Keith Wilson, from Salt Spring Island, have been spending a few days in town.

Mrs. E. V. Bodwell, who has been on a visit to the east, returned home during last week.

Mrs. W. Hunter, from Nanaimo, is the guest of Miss Burris, Cherrybank, for the week-end.

Mrs. T. E. Fawcett, of 1128 Belcher street, has moved to 1016 Linden avenue. She will receive on Thursday.

Mrs. Fagan, who has been spending a few days in Vancouver, is expected to return home by today's boat.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cochrane, who have spent a most enjoyable holiday in Seattle, have returned to town.

W. P. Merchant returned from the Sound yesterday by the steamer Princess Beatrice.

Chief Engineer Rowell of the cable steamer Restorer, was a passenger from Seattle yesterday by the steamer Princess Beatrice.

H. Ross, of the Vancouver Portland cement company, was a passenger from Seattle yesterday by the steamer Princess Beatrice.

G. S. Holt, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, left on Thursday last by the Northern Pacific for San Francisco on an inspection trip.

Mrs. F. M. Waterfield and C. McLean have arrived in town from the Hawaiian Islands, and are stopping at the Empress.

Miss Cordelia Grylls gave another most successful chamber concert, and the fifth of the series, in the Empress last evening.

Miss Alison, niece of the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, left for Japan by the Empress of China to spend some months with her sister.

The many friends of Miss Gertrude Hickey will be pleased to hear that she has sufficiently recovered to be removed to her home.

Mrs. John Hope and Miss Phyllis Green have left for England, travelling by the C. P. R., and leaving New York by the steamer Celtic on November 21.

Miss Libinaw, of Spokane, who has been visiting with Miss Rome, Fort Street, leaves tonight on the Whatcom on her return to her home.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Grant, of Vancouver, who have been spending the past three days in the city, left for home this morning on the Charmer.

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On Thursday evening last the resi-

dence of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Savory, Cook street, was the scene of a very pleasant little social party, which consisted chiefly of the members of two leading city church choirs, and as might naturally be expected, the feature of the evening's entertainment partook largely of musical refreshments being served, an hour was very pleasantly spent in playing at the many popular little party games usually indulged in on such occasions.

A very quiet but interesting event took place on Thursday last at the Bishop's Palace, when the Rev. Father Cahill united in marriage Mr. H. Barker, of London, Eng., and Miss O. P. Arnold, of Cork, Ireland. Mrs. Ahern supported the bride, and Mr. Ahern the groom. Upon the conclusion of the ceremony, the newly-wedded couple adjourned to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ahern, where a quiet wedding supper was partaken of. After the usual congratulations and good wishes for a long and prosperous life, the happy couple left for their home on Douglas street.

Mrs. McMicking gave a most delightful tea at her residence in Kingston street during last week in honor of Mrs. (Col.) Grant, who is shortly leaving for the east. The tea table decorations were much admired, being most original and dainty. An arch was placed over the tea table entirely covered with smilax, ferns and red berries, with hanging electric lights covered with shades of the same hue. The invited guests were: Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Gordon Hunter, Mrs. E. Crowe Baker, Mrs. Templeman, Mrs. O. M. Jones, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. O'Reilly, Mrs. McCurdy, Mrs. Fred Jones and Mrs. Renwick. The tea tables were presided over by Mrs. McMicking and Mrs. Edgar McMicking.

Capt. Victor Jacobsen and his wife, of Head street, Victoria West, celebrated their crystal wedding last Tuesday evening, and were the recipients of numerous costly presents. The evening was spent in card playing and dancing, and a supper was partaken of at midnight, at which the health of Mr. and Mrs. Jacobsen was drunk with enthusiasm. Among those present were the following: Mr. and Mrs. F. Dillabough, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. G. Jacobson, Mr. W. McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. Eyres, Mr. and Mrs. Swarbrick, Miss W. Swarbrick, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Brookner, Mr. and Mrs. B. Gunnison, Miss S. Gunnison, Mr. and Mrs. A. Matson, Mr. A. Gunnison, Miss M. Gunnison, Mr. S. Peterson, Mrs. J. Nolan, Miss A. McArthur, Miss E. McArthur, Miss J. Allen, Mrs. D. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bostock, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Austin, Mr. J. S. Nolan, Mr. J. Jacobson, Mr. Green, Mr. C. Gilman, Mr. J. Franson, Mr. Ashe, Mr. Marsh and Mr. H. Lind.

The marriage of Miss Muriel Nicholls, second daughter of Major Nicholls, of Montreal street, to Mr. Frank O. White, third son of Mr. Edward White, George road, was celebrated on Wednesday, at St. James church. The service was fully choral, and was taken by the Rev. J. H. Sweet. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion by friends of the bride with ferns and clematis. The bride looked exceedingly pretty in a white lace robe over white silk and a white tulle veil over a wreath of orange blossoms. The bride's bouquet was composed of white roses and ferns. Her bridesmaid was her sister, Miss Emily Nicholls, who was very dainty in a most becoming hand painted muslin in pink and white, with large black Empire hat, and she carried a lovely shower bouquet of pink carnations. The bridegroom was supported by his brother, Mr. Fred White, and the duties of ushers were undertaken by Mr. Jack Nicholls and Mr. C. White. After the ceremony a small reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, and the happy couple left later in the evening for a motoring tour.

The Vancouver Province says: One of the delightful afternoon functions of the week was the large at home given yesterday by Mrs. S. Mainwaring Johnson in honor of her sister, Mrs. C. J. Fagan, of Victoria, who is her house guest. The drawing room was decorated with pink chrysanthemums, while red was the color carried out in the library, red carnations and red shaded lights making the pretty room look most attractive. The tea room was done in yellow, the tables being covered with a handsome cloth on which was a centre of real lace. Beautiful yellow chrysanthemums in tall brass vases and yellow shaded lights were effectively arranged. Mrs. Johnson was looking dainty and pretty in a gown of mauve and white eiderine made in empire style, with a yoke of white net. Mrs. Fagan was in a handsome grey silk trimmed with Irish insertion and touches of pink and blue panne velvet. At the tea table were Mrs. C. D. Rand, who was wearing a Dresden silk gown in shades of green and white, and a large green and black satin hat trimmed with black plumes; Mrs. S. J. Thompson, who was in a lotus blue dress, made in jumper style, and a black hat; Mrs. M. P. Roberts, in a stone blue taffeta gown and a black hat, and Mrs. H. C. Janion who wore a navy blue gown with a lace bodice and a large green hat. The ices were served by Mrs. J. E. Hall, who looked charming in a gown of lotus blue, made in direc-toire style with a lace yoke of the same shade, and a white hat trimmed with blue, and Mrs. S. Oppenheimer, who was wearing a pale blue liberty satin gown handsomely embroidered, and a black velvet hat with blue plumes. Mrs. Johnson's mother, Mrs. Clute, wore a handsome gown of black beaded grenadine over taffeta with a yoke of rose point lace. A very large number of guests from Westminster met Vancouver friends at this fashionable gathering.

Ready for the Masquerade.

The committee having in hand the arrangements for the annual masquerade ball to be given by the Sons and Daughters of St. George at A.O.U.W. hall have completed its work, and the coming event promises to be one of the most successful of its kind ever held in this city. Prizes will be offered for the best costumed lady or gentleman and also for the best historical, national, original and comic costumes. Refreshments will be provided and served by the ladies of the order and nothing will be left undone to give those in attendance an enjoyable time. Alterations have been made to the hall so that both spectators and dancers will be amply accommodated. The floor will be in the best of condition for dancing and the judging will be done by a capable committee. Tickets, which are now on sale, can be secured of any member of the committee or at the Empire Cigar

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Victoria THEATRE
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH.

Dustin Farnum

Direction of Liebler & Co., in the

SQUAW MAN

By Edwin Milton Royle

Prices—50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Box office opens 10 a.m. Friday, Nov. 13. Mail orders will receive their usual attention.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH.

RICE AND CADY

In Joe Weber's Big Musical Play

HIP HIP HOORAY

Host of College Boys and Girls in 20 Song Hits.

Lower floor at \$1.00. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Box office opens 10 a.m. Saturday, November 14.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Commencing Tuesday, November 24, and the remainder of the week, the Management of the

VICTORIA THEATRE

Announces

THE LONDON BIOSCOPE

With the Latest Animated Pictures

ORCHESTRA AND

ILLUSTRATED SONGS

Change of Programme Twice Weekly.

These Pictures Will be Shown Every Day the Theatre Has Not Its Usual Attractions.

PRICE OF ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

Continuous Performance from

7 to 10:30 P.M.

PANTAGES THEATRE

WEEK NOV. 16.

THE GREAT KINGS-NERS.

Equilibrist Jugglers.

HICKMAN-MILLER CO., Twins.

JENKINS AND STOCKMAN,

Musical Comedy.

ALBERT LEONARD,

Descriptive Dancer.

HARRY DE VERRA,

Just to Remind You.

BIOGRAPH,

"Western Courtship."

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

40 Government Street

LIMITED

Victoria, B.C.

TERMS

One third cash balance in 6, 12 and 18 months at 7 per cent

Five per cent off for cash

YATES ESTATE GORGE AND BURNSIDE ROADS

We are placing this beautiful piece of suburban property on the market at greatly reduced prices, and can offer lots of large size at from \$100 per lot up. This subdivision is situate just outside the city limits, has four frontages, is nearly all cleared and a large proportion under cultivation. Two lines of car service are in close proximity, and the Gorge and new City Parks are only a step away. The majority of these lots are so situated as to command an excellent view of the surrounding country, the soil is good, being free from rock, and would prove excellent for fruit growing and gardening in general. Special inducements to those purchasing an acre or more. Maps may be had on application.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN—PHOENIX OF LONDON.

Has Been Well Looked After

3.36 Acres of a Good Class of Fruit and Vegetable Land. Near Beach. Has 125 Apple Trees, 1200 Raspberry plants and nearly 6000 Strawberry plants. Could make into a fine place

\$7,500 Terms

Pemberton & Son - - - 625 Fort Street

VICTORIA, B.C.

TO LET

TO LET

FURNISHED

524 Hillside avenue, late Henry street—2-storey 8 rooms, all modern conveniences. Will lease for 1, 2 or 3 years at.....\$40.00

117 Superior Street—2-storey, 11 rooms, well furnished, suitable for rooming house. Lease for not less than 6 months, at.....\$70.00

UNFURNISHED

407 Mary Street—4 rooms, bath and pantry, at.....\$15.00

210 Mary Street—6 rooms, bath and pantry, at.....\$17.00

Verrinder Avenue—2-storey, 10 rooms, at.....\$40.00 "Rockwood," Gorge Road—12-roomed modern residence and acreage, handsome suburban home, at.....\$100.00

Joseph Street, near Gorge—1½ storey, 6 rooms, at.....\$13.00

2902 Rock Bay Avenue—1½ storey, 7 rooms, at.....\$25.00

APPLY

Heywood Avenue, near Dallas Road, 6-roomed modern dwelling with double lot, excellent location, at.....\$28.00

1220 Quadra Street, corner Yates—2-storey 6-roomed dwelling with hot & cold water, bath, etc., immediate possession, at.....\$25.00

510 Beta Street—1½ storey 7-roomed dwelling, just put in first class condition, cheap, at.....\$14.00

1408 Stadacona Avenue—6-roomed bungalow with all modern conveniences, immediate possession, at.....\$32.50

725 Fort Street—5-roomed modern cottage, will put in good shape, water extra.....\$25.00

STORES

639 Fort Street—Good store and upstairs, will put in good condition to suitable tenant. Rent \$105.00

Gordon Street—3-storey building, will rent ground floor or whole store.

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

1130 BROAD STREET

SOLE AGENTS

For One Week Only

A Sacrifice to Close a Partnership
Oak Bay Avenue

New Seven-roomed Dwelling, concrete foundation, electric light and bells, septic tank, stable, corner lot 54 x 140, fine black loam with no rock.

Price \$2950

Terms, \$400 cash and \$25 per month, with 6 per cent. interest.

This property is well built and never been occupied, and is being sold at several hundred dollars below value.

Established
1858

A. W. BRIDGMAN Telephone
41 GOVERNMENT STREET 86

Don't Miss This Great Opportunity

PRETTY BUNGALOW

Under construction, near car line in choice residential locality, with six rooms, enamel bath, sewer, electric light, hot and cold water, and concrete foundation. Price \$2,650. On very easy terms. Why continue to pay rent?

GRANT & LINEHAM

Telephone 664

634 VIEW STREET,

P.O. Box 307

Money to Loan. Fire Insurance Written.

KEEP YOUR MONEY AT WORK

Corner Chambers and Alfred Street

5-room house on fine lot, for quick sale, \$2,450.00.

Cash	\$950.00
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Six months	350.00
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Twelve months	350.00
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Mortgage	800.00
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	\$2,450.00
--	------------

Rented for \$20.00 per month.

Best Double Corner in City for Hotel or Apartment House

Corner Menzies and Quebec Street, 120 x 120 feet, \$8,500.00. Half cash, balance on mortgage 6 per cent.

BOND & CLARK

614 Trounce Avenue, Victoria, B.C.

P.O. Box 335

FOR SALE

New House on South Turner Street

Seven rooms and modern in every way. This house is a bargain at our price, being nicely situated near the Dallas Road and commanding a fine view of the sea.

GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD & JOHNSTON, LIMITED, 63 YATES ST.

TELEPHONE 663

VICTORIA

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VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

GORDON HEAD

Is the earliest fruit growing district in British Columbia and is only 4 miles from the boundary of the city of Victoria, on good roads. These properties are recommended by us as profitable investments.

10 acres with waterfrontage, cottage, barns, 400 large bearing fruit trees, 2 acres small fruits and vines, good water. Price \$7,000

28 acres best fruit land, extensive waterfrontage, 4 acres planted in fruit, mostly bearing; small buildings. An ideal location for a home. Price \$12,500

18 acres, all cultivated and tile drained and having nearly 1,500 feet frontage on Main Road. Price \$7,200

7 acres, hay field slopes to S.W., 500 feet frontage on Tyndall Avenue. Price \$2,800

14 acres, tile drained hay field, good well, few maple trees. Price \$5,600

4 1/2 acres fine fruit land, some trees. Price \$1,200

We issue Home List, a complete catalogue of all the best farms for sale on Vancouver Island.

ESTABLISHED
1890

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

TELEPHONE
30

OAK BAY

WILMOT PLACE EXTENSION

I have for immediate sale a few lots in this desirable locality at an extremely low price. These lots are large, being 55x135, and are within one minute from Oak Bay car line. The land is well situated and covered with some fine oak trees. The soil is good, being free from water, etc. Adjoining lots are held at \$600 per lot. In order to effect a quick sale, the owner has placed these lots at the low figure of \$450, and on easy terms, viz: \$125 cash and balance in monthly payments of \$20 per month without interest. I have also some desirable acreage property in the Oak Bay district, close to the sea, on high ground, with fine view of Mount Baker and the Straits. For further particulars, maps, etc., apply to

J. MUSGRAVE

Cor. of Broad and Trounce Ave. Money to Loan on Approved Security

CHEAPER THAN RENT A MONEY MAKING SCHEME

\$100 IN CASH and \$25 per month buys a beautiful new 5-room cottage, concrete foundation, clean, new and well built, sewer and modern bath room. Come in and see. Price \$2,000

\$300 IN CASH and \$25 per month buys a magnificent 8-room residence close to Beacon Hill Park and swan pond and Beacon Hill car line, only 5 minutes' walk from post-office, fine garden, everything modern. Price \$4,500

\$100 IN CASH and \$25 per month buys a lovely new 6-room bungalow on North Hampshire road, close to the Oak Bay car line, well built and well finished, fine large lot, good basement. A snap at \$2,750

NEW HOUSE, 9 rooms, Fort street, convenient and modern, close to High School, admirably adapted for a first-class residence or rooming house. Your own terms. Price \$5,000

TWO GOOD LOTS, close in, corner Alfred and Camosun. Owner will sell on your own terms at, each \$600

SEVENTEEN ACRES, large house, barns, etc., magnificent view, good spring water and the best and richest piece of land in the vicinity of Victoria, all cleared and fenced, 3 1/4 miles from post-office either by water or by road, 1 1/4 miles from the car, a fine class of people in the neighborhood and a good school. Terms, \$500 cash and balance to suit. Can't be beat for fruit and poultry. Price \$7,000

We Sell the Victoria Fuel Co's Coal—The Best Domestic Coal

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

618 TROUNCE AVE. TEL. 1377.

Snap Thoughts

No successful man ever turns down a proposition without consideration. We ask your careful inspection of the following:

Two very nice lying lots on one of the best streets in James Bay—50x120 each. The outlook over the Straits is very beautiful, and they are in close proximity to Beacon Hill Park, and only a few minutes from car line. A very fine house built on this valuable block of land would make one of the choicest homes in James Bay. Or if one good house was put on each lot, it would make a splendid speculative proposition, as the locality is a choice one, and the lots are below their value. If taken together, we would accept \$2,300 for the pair. Lots in this locality, not as good, have sold during the last year at from \$1,300 to \$1,500 each.

LATIMER & NEY

629 FORT STREET COR. BROAD

Choice Saanich Farm

12 miles from Victoria city by good wagon road, 1/2 mile from Saanichton Station on Victoria & Sidney Ry., consisting of 28 acres, all good soil, 15 cleared and cultivated, 5 more seeded to pasture this fall, balance second growth easily cleared, living stream of water through property, 2 1/2 acres of 5-year-old fruit trees; bay mare, 2 cow, 6 pigs, 10 ducks, 100 chickens; all farming implements, consisting of buggies, wagons, plows, harrows, cultivators, cream separators, incubators, scales and numerous other tools; 15 tons of oats, hay, corn and roots for stock, etc. Modern 5-room bungalow, woodshed, barn with loft, stabling for 6 head, also loose box stall, root house, piggery, wagon shed, 9 poultry houses with runs, carpenter shop and fruit packing room. This is one of the best small farms in Saanich and at the price a good buy. Only \$7,500
\$4,000 cash, balance on mortgage.

T. P. McCONNELL

Corner Government and Fort St. (Upstairs).

Alpha Street, lots, 40x200	..... \$315
Hamilton Street, 1 lot, 60x120	..... \$375
Stanley Street, 1 lot, 50x120	..... \$375
Wilmer Street, 1 lot, 60x120	..... \$350
Denman Street, 2 lots, 51x100. Each	..... \$375
Russel Street, 1 lot, 60x120	..... \$425
Walnut Street, 1 lot, 45x130	..... \$400
Haughton Street, 1 lot, 60x120	..... \$450
Chambers Street, 1 lot, 50x120	..... \$425
Lyall and Nelson Streets, 2 lots, 58x120. Each	..... \$450

David Street, 1 lot, 60x120	..... \$450
Admiral's Road, 60x120	..... \$450
Foul Bay Road, 1 lot, 60x120	..... \$450
Eighth Street, 8 lots, 50x120. Each	..... \$400
Constance Ave., 3 lots, 60x120. Each	..... \$475
Esquimalt Street, Victoria West, 1 lot, 60x130	..... \$500
Lee Avenue, Victoria West, 1 lot, 60x130	..... \$500
Head Street, 60x120	..... \$500
Constance Avenue, 60x120	..... \$500
Collingwood Avenue, 60x120	..... \$500

E. A. HARRIS & CO.

INSURANCE

615 FORT STREET

MONEY TO LOAN

"Queen Charlotte"

This new townsite, beautifully situated on Skidegate Inlet, Queen Charlotte Islands, will soon be the home of thousands. It has all the features essential to the upbuilding of a large city.

- (1) It has an unexcelled harbor.
 - (2) It has a level situation.
 - (3) It has plenty of good water and gravity power.
 - (4) It is backed up by a country almost unlimited in its resources.
- Lots now for sale at low prices. Full particulars on application. Ask us for a free copy of the "Queen Charlotte News."

Western Finance Co.

Phone 1062.

LIMITED.

1236 Gov't St. (Upstairs)

Rockland Avenue

6-roomed house, with 2 lots and nice garden. Handy to car line, on Victoria's most fashionable residential street. Price only \$4,750

Fernwood Road

New 7-roomed house, with all modern conveniences. Cement basement. Price (including furniture). \$5,000. Terms, \$2,000 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.

HOWARD POTTS

731 Fort Street

Phone 1192

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance written.

THE GRIFFITH COMPANY

Mahon Building

Room 11.

FOR SALE

Special for a few days only—Two lots in "Seaview," 54 1/2x112 each. The pair goes at a sacrifice for \$450. Two fine lots on Queen's avenue, and good buys, each \$700

No. 305—Somebody can get a home at a bargain, near Douglas street car line. Lot 51x125. House 6 rooms, cellar, fruit trees, bath, electric light and on easy terms \$1,600

No. 366—One of the most attractive, well-built, modern bungalows in Victoria. Large lot, stone wall in front. It is more than value, it is a bargain at \$2,900

\$1,200 may remain on mortgage.

We want 2 cheap lots in James Bay District.

FOR RENT

First Class Store on Government street opposite postoffice Offices in MacGregor Block, cor. View and Broad.

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY

ARTHUR COLES

Real Estate, Fire, Life and Marine Insurance.

1205 Broad Street.

P.O. Box 167

Telephone 65

TOMMY BURNS WILL ENTER VAUDEVILLE

Champion Heavyweight Has Signed With Pantages for an American Tour

In a letter to a friend in Vancouver Tommy Burns, the world's heavyweight champion, has some interesting things to say of his coming bout with Johnson.

"It may surprise you to know that I have grown since leaving America. I am now scaling at about 210, and expect to climb through the ropes at about 190 pounds. You will see the black man won't have much on me. Johnson has never had a man who could go up to him, and I am sure when he finds some one forcing him he is going to back up. I believe I have the strength and the speed to keep pace with Johnson and to out-game and out-finish him at the end. Win or lose I shall make a couple of good fights in America and an extended theatrical appearance. Then will come retirement."

"In my training I am taking a special electrical treatment in order to help me take off fat. I am getting stout, and plainly see the limit of my usefulness in the ring is only a few years. This is a tough thing to say, but I can say it without taking a long breath, inasmuch as I have had mine in plenty, and feel well able to weather the future storms of life."

"I intend to open my American theatrical tour in the northwest, possibly in Vancouver, as I will go direct to Vancouver from here. It's probably best that I didn't take that match at New Westminster with Battling Johnson, as I want to be right for this bigger in December. I can't tell when I'll return, as it's going ahead too far. If I get the proper booking at the right salary I will return immediately after the fight."

"Tommy says he has discovered a lightweight in Australia who has it on all the boys in America. He says he carries more speed than Attell, can hit harder than Lavigne and is clever as any lightweight this country has ever turned out. In short, he says he is a better man than Young Griffie. Tommy says he will bring him over to America after the Johnson fight and try and pit him against Nelson or McFarland. He says: 'I want to tell you about Dunleavy, a lightweight here. He is as fast as any boy I ever saw, and can hit as hard as "Kid" Lavigne in his prime. The Australians say he is a better man than Young Griffie ever hoped to be, and will bring back the title from America some day.'

"Regarding his financial arrangements in Australia, Burns says: 'I have signed to fight Jack Johnson on Boxing Day, Dec. 26, the day after Christmas. I am getting my £6,000, or \$30,000, as I always said I would get. Johnson is getting £1,000 for his end, win or lose, and an extra £100 for his end of the moving pictures and transportation for three from London and return. The sporting editor of the Referee is holding the forfeits of myself and Johnson and also the purse money.'

"I drew £13,543 in my first fight with Squires here. That is \$57,715.50 in American money and it is only a couple of thousand dollars short of the Gans-Nelson Goldfield fight. It will give you an idea of the gates here. Lang and I, 10 days after I fought Squires, drew £4,463, or \$22,315. I only got £2,000 out of the Squires fight together with transportation from England and return, but I am satisfied, as the promoter is a good fellow to bring Squires and I together for the third time. I have made \$28,000 out of Squires in three fights together with a few bets, so old Bill doesn't owe me anything.'

"I only got £1,000 out of the Lang fight, but it was like stealing it and I am also satisfied with that. I signed those two contracts before I left England for that amount. I thought at that time that it would be good for Australia, but I must say they are the best sports I ever fought before. I am struck on this country.'

"I am holding out for Jim Jeffries to referee. If we don't agree the promoted picks the referee, but I don't think we will need a referee, as I'll make that can think he is in a thunderstruck that's it is for me to make it appear that way. I always liked to fight a big man better than a small one. Anyway, we will soon see what kind of a man or fighter Johnson is.'

"Lyon Still Holds Lead
Among golfers it is curious how Mr. George S. Lyon, Captain of the Lambton Golf and Country Club, holds the lead. For several years he has been a few strokes better than any other amateur in Canada and while now one, and now another, competitor arose in one club or another to dispute his supremacy for a day or a month or a season, in the end he has remained the same almost perfect player as before, while rival after rival has dropped back—some of them away back. The older I get the better I play," said Mr. Lyon last Saturday to those who was enquiring as to the state of his game. This would seem to be the case, as he has played great golf this season. Ten days ago he went over the new High Park course in a down-pour of rain, making an amateur record of 75. The best previous figure has been a 78. The conditions were much against good scoring but Mr. Lyon notched a 75 and in the round made eight threes. He says very truly that while golfers who pass the High Park Links on the trains are inclined to think that the course is a flat and tame one, it proves to be quite otherwise and is indeed, an excellent links, with greens in fine order. Mr. Lyon holds the amateur record for the local golf courses. The new Toronto course he played over three weeks ago. It is a distance of 5,700 yards as re-arranged this season and Mr. Lyon notched 74. His record at Lambton in '72 and this score he has made several times, while no other amateur has equalled it. He has the record also at the Mississauga Club, where he made a 71. He played there but once this year, and in his first round over the nine holes getting a 37, and in his second circuit a 34, which suggests that he might get into the sixties were he to try again. While I do not know the figures, I suppose he holds the Rosedale record also. A year ago, playing in Montreal, he set a record which still stands on the Royal Montreal course, he making a 72. The remarkable thing about Mr. Lyon's play is that one does not know whether to most admire his driving, his long iron work or his short play, for he excels all. Most good players love one part of the game in which they shine. Another curious thing is that Mr. Lyon never goes bad in his game. He is always in form."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Alex. McCready, postmaster of Harrison, is dead, aged 75.

London Trades and Labor Council is in favor of license reduction.

The new smelting works at Deseronto will be completed by April.

KILLED BY BLOOD POISONING.

Used an old razor for paring his corns. Foolish, because a 25¢ bottle of Putnam's Corn Extract will cure all the corns in the family for a year.

Safe, because purely vegetable. Use only Putnam's.

UMBRELLA SALE—Great Bargain.

In Men's Self Opening Umbrellas and Ladies' Umbrellas, regular price \$1.25,

special sale price 85¢. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

On Saturday Night.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State

I want to put more flesh on, so please send me a free 50¢ package of your remarkable scientific discovery. Protone, all charges prepaid, together with your free book telling me why I am thin. As an evidence of good faith I enclose ten cents to help cover postage and packing.

FREE PROTONE COUPON.

The Protone Co., 732 Protone Building, Detroit, Mich.

Want to put more flesh on, so

please send me a free 50¢ package of your remarkable scientific discovery. Protone, all charges prepaid, together with your free book telling me why I am thin. As an evidence of good faith I enclose ten cents to help cover postage and packing.

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On Saturday Night.

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Street.....

City..... State

C.C. Russell

Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, Douglas St.

CHEAPEST MILLINERY SUPPLY HOUSE IN CANADA

Our November Sale

Of Ladies' Hats and Coats Is Now on

At Victoria Theatre

NOV. 20 - 21

Friday and Saturday Nights.
Matinee Saturday, 2:30 p.m.
IN AID OF BUILDING FUND, VICTORIA SEA-MEN'S INSTITUTE
The Beautiful Fairy Extravaganza.



"THE PIXIES"

By W. A. Milne, Author of "Aladdin," Etc.

Given by home talent, under personal direction of the author

200—YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN IN CAST—200

All in grotesque and beautiful costuming, representing Pixies, Brownies, Goblins, Insects, Monkeys, Pickaninnies, Fairies, Butterflies, Flower Girls, Pages, Amazon Guards, Japanese Maidens, etc.

TWO HOURS OF FUN AND FROLIC IN FAIRYLAND

EVENING PRICES—25 cents to \$1; MATINEE PRICES, Children 25 cents, Adults 50 cents. (No seats reserved for matinee.)

Sale opens at box office Wednesday morning, November 18th.

"It is the most beautiful and laughable entertainment ever devised for amateurs."—Minneapolis Journal.

In London more fires occur on Saturday than on any other day of the week and more in August and December than in any other months.

There are now in London 2,273 motor cars, 5,093 hansom, and 3,754 four-wheeled cabs.

The great national pilgrimage of Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom to Rome took place recently when about 700 people left London, under the leadership of the archbishop of Westminster.

Semi-ready "Imperva" Raincoats



In Sun or Rain they're just the same—these Semi-ready Raincoats.

"Imperva" is the trade name of this fine waterproof cloth which these Coats are made from.

Of new and fashionable cut they are equally appropriate for the cooler weather of spring and fall.

\$15 and \$20
Ready when you want them.

Semi-ready Tailoring

ALBANY RITCHIE'S RECITAL CHARMS

Appreciative Audience Delighted With Performance of Violinist

An appreciative and enthusiastic audience gathered to hear Mr. Albany Ritchie in his recital last evening. It was a delightful entertainment and the verdict of all was that Mr. Ritchie must be ranked with the best masters of the violin. The first impression that he creates is one of perfect confidence, that is, his auditors' confidence in him. He brings out his tones with a firmness, clearness and perfection, which carry with them a conviction that, whatever else may be heard, there will be no discord, no uncertainty, no wavering. As his playing proceeds it is seen to be glowing with warmth. There is no suggestion of mere technique in it, although of that necessary quality there is an abundance. It is all intensely human, the soul of the player speaking to the souls of his audience. He does not attack his efforts by the use of muscle, but by exultation of touch. Any thing less lovely than the closing part of "Sinding's Romance" it would be difficult to imagine. There was a tender beauty in the soft tones that seemed like a subtle perfume. In the Ave Maria, he exhibited a marked faculty of interpretation, rendering it in a broad, masterly way, yet with a true devotional sentiment. In his fortissimo passages he perhaps falls a little short of that maximum of tone which one might look for from such a consummate artist, but this is a matter of taste only. Possibly Mr. Ritchie's conception of musical proportion is the true one. That he can play with any desired volume seemed evident enough from his rendering of the Tarantelle by Wieniawski. In J. S. Bach's Chaconne, which was given without accompaniment, a faculty of execution and richness of tone color were strongly in evidence. This is not a composition which commands itself to the non-professional ear as much as some of the other numbers. Lalo's Concerto in F Major, which was the opening number, from the first clear notes of the recitative to the vigorous strokes of the finale, was all enjoyable in the highest degree. The other programme numbers and the extras, which the artist rendered in response to persistent demands, were each given with marked fidelity to the meaning of the composers, so that the audience was completely on rapport with them. This latter quality is one of the most characteristic features of Mr. Ritchie's work. He and his audience are in perfect sympathy. He seems to be expressing their thoughts, and it is safe to predict that in this he will find the secret of the great popularity which certainly awaits him. As an artist he is sure of fame; but he is something more than an artist. He is an interpreter of musical thoughts. Miss Miles played the accompaniments with her usual skill.

THE ANGLICAN SYNOD

Gathering of Clergy of Diocese Takes Place This Week

The following is the programme of services and meetings in connection with the synod to be held this week:

On Monday evening at 8 p.m., in Christ Church Cathedral, after evening service, the bishop will deliver his charge. The object of delivering this charge publicly instead of at a session of synod is that all church men and women may have the opportunity of knowing the condition of the diocese. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance.

Tuesday, 8 a.m.—Holy Communion at the Cathedral; 10 a.m., first session of the synod; 1 p.m., luncheon; 2:30 p.m., second session of the synod; 8 p.m., third session of the synod.

Wednesday—9:30 a.m., matins at the Cathedral; 10 a.m., fourth session of the synod; 1 p.m., luncheon; 2:30 p.m., fifth session of the synod; 8 p.m., missionary meeting.

The Synod will hold its meeting in the Cathedral schoolroom and those interested in the work of the church are cordially invited to attend. The missionary meeting on Wednesday evening will be addressed by Rev. C.

C. Owen, rector of Church church, Vancouver. Rev. J. Grundy, who will give an account of the new diocese of Honan in China, provision for which is to be made by the missionary society of the Canadian church and Mr. H. O. Litchfield, who will speak on the Laymen's Missionary Movement.

Special prayer will be offered in all the churches of the diocese today for a blessing upon the work of the synod.

Cadets at the Ranges.

The High School cadet corps held its weekly target practice at the Clover Point range this morning. The following are a few of the best scores at 600 yards, out of a possible of 35: L. C. McCallum 29, Cadet Gray 23, Cadet McDougall 22, Cadet Elford 22, Corp. Dowler 22, Cadet Wooton 20, Cadet Stevens 20, Sergt.-Major Swain 19, Sergt. Shopland 19.

THE NEW DIRECTORY

Stated That Projected Work Will Be Up-to-Date in Every Particular

The new city directory, in course of preparation, has advanced materially, and by the end of the week the outside work upon the compilation of the names in the residential districts will have been completed.

G. Turner, the publisher, states that there has been a great increase in the population of the city as compared with former directories, as well as considerable changes and advances.

The extent of the increase in the population of Victoria and the district, Mr. Turner is not as yet prepared to estimate, but he believes that when the announcement is made, that even the most sanguine of the residents of the city will be surprised.

With the end of the work in sight, Mr. Turner states that he is certain that Victorians generally will be instant in their appreciation of the new work, which he characterizes as such as would do credit to any city on the continent.

LACROSSE COMMENT BY ENGLISH PRESS

First Call Canada Has Had to Seriously Defend Her Supremacy

The London Times says this about the Olympic lacrosse game:—For the first time in the history of lacrosse the specially-selected amateur teams of the two countries have met, and Canada has had to defend its supremacy at its own national game seriously. It is in many respects highly satisfactory that the Canadian team were able successfully to retain their position as champions, even when the victory was at the expense of the English team, and it will be realized that the difference between English and Canadian lacrosse is not very great when Saturday's match at the Stadium was won by 14 goals to 10.

The opening stage went all in favor of Canada, for the Englishmen played nervously, and it was fortunate for them that no more than five goals were scored in the first twenty minutes. In the second quarter the play was steady, and each side scored once.

In the third play increased in pace and brilliancy, and the speed of the Englishmen completely nonplussed the Canadians, and this period concluded with the score of nine goals to seven in Canada's favor. Exciting play opened the concluding twenty minutes, and England drew level at nine goals all. Canada got together again after this and forged ahead, and so won as stated.

Collectively and in cleverness Canada were distinctly superior to England, but in pace and general brilliancy England showed up to more advantage. For the winners the New Westminster man (A. Turnbull) was always prominent, Dixon kept goal well, and Dillon and Rennie did good work. England had to thank E. P. Jones for some brilliant goals, Johnson and Whittney for splendid and untiring work, and G. Buckland for play

Melrose's Great Sale of Wallpapers

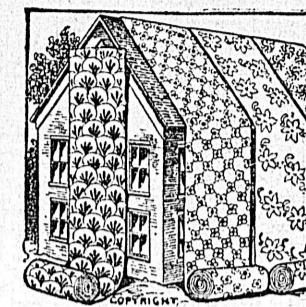
You'll not duplicate these Wallpapers at these prices from Victoria to Halifax. Carloads of new stock are coming, and these must go to make room.

Paperhangers, Builders, or Folks, Who Are Just Wall Papering Their Own House

or even one room of a house, a bigger chance for wallpaper money saving never came your way.

Tremendous Bargains

\$1.00 Papers for... 35¢
60c Papers for... 25¢
40c Papers for... 25¢
25c Papers for... 15¢
Per double roll. Other papers in proportion.



MELROSE COMPANY, LIMITED

The Painters and Art Decorators.

618 Fort Street, Victoria

When Buying Your Winter Underwear Consider the Advantages of Jaeger Natural Wool

1. PREVENTS CHILLS—because it retains the natural warmth of the body and protects from the outside cold.

2. DURABILITY—undyed wool will outwear Wool that has been dyed, bleached or chemically treated.

3. PERFECT FIT—The perfect shape and natural elasticity of JAEGER Stockinet Web causes each garment to fit snugly all over the body. Made in all weights to suit all constitutions.

Guaranteed Against Shrinkage.
Sold at fixed moderate prices by leading dealers.

Dr. JAEGER'S CO., LTD., 316 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal,
40 10 Adelaide St. W., Toronto,
Steel Block, Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

COME IN NOW

and inspect our line of Bathroom Fittings. We have anything you can mention in this line.

Many a useful present can be selected from such fittings as we have.

E. F. GEIGER

Plumbing and Heating. Corner Douglas and Pandora.

Subscribe for The Colonist

Semi-ready "Imperva" Raincoats



B. WILLIAMS & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SEMI-READY TAILORING

DRESS SUITS	\$25 to \$40
BUSINESS SUITS	\$12 to \$35
OVERCOATS	\$12 to \$30
COVERT COATS	\$10 to \$25
RAINCOATS	\$10 to \$30
TROUSERS	\$3 to \$9
TUXEDO JACKETS	\$12 to \$20
DRESS VESTS	\$2 to \$5
FROCK COATS AND VESTS	\$20 to \$25

5,000 Garments to Select From



A Big Proposition in Stanfield's Underwear

Underwear from 50c to \$5.00 per garment

STANFIELD'S, PENMAN'S, LINEN MESH, DR. JAEGER'S

And all the leading lines to fit all shapes and sizes.

200 LINES OF RAINCOATS TO SELECT FROM

See the new Slipon Raincoat, the same cut and style as the celebrated Burbury Coats, at \$15, \$18 and \$20

300 Patterns in English Knitted Vests, New Neckwear, Pyjamas, Shirts, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Etc.



Semi-ready Dress Suits \$25, \$30

Imitations may have a certain superficial resemblance to Semi-ready Tailoring, but they lack the genuine expression which appeals to the man of cultured discrimination.

In the Morning Coat, or the English Walking Coat, where more than ordinary skill is required in the designing, the art of the Semi-ready designer is more emphatically apparent.

Semi-ready Tailoring

Clothiers and Hatters, 614 Yates Street

Sole Agents for Semi-ready Tailoring

HEADACHES ARE DANGER SIGNALS

They Tell Us Plainly That Something Is Wrong Inside.

There are tablets and powders that will stop a headache promptly—but removing the danger signal does not take away the danger.

In nearly every case a headache—of whatever kind—is symptom of poisoned blood, due to Bowels, Kidneys and Skin failing to thoroughly remove indigestible food and waste, worn-out tissue from the body. Then digestion is poor, causing sick headache or uric acid is formed and deposited on the nerves, causing neuralgia.

Not only the danger signal, but the danger itself as well, is quickly removed by "Fruit-a-tives."

"Fruit-a-tives" are tablets made of the combined juices of oranges, apples, figs and prunes, containing all their medicinal properties, concentrated and intensified. They cause the liver to secrete more bile, which moves the bowels freely and regularly, and cures the most obstinate cases of Constipation. They stir up kidneys and skin and throw off all the urea, or dead tissue, which has been poisoning the system. They sweeten the stomach, improve digestion and tone up the whole body. The headaches disappear because the source is removed. 50¢ a box—6 for \$2.50. Trial size, 25¢. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

Dustin Farnum in "The Squaw Man"
Heap fine play, "The Squaw Man." Heap Wampum and fire water for author. White man like play and actor.

It is just this Indian figure of speech that calls to mind the strong originality, the simplicity of dramatic climax and the impressive coloring of the four act comedy drama by Edwin Milton Royle which Liebler & Co., are to present at the Victoria theatre tomorrow night, November 16th, with the stellar role in the capable hands of Dustin Farnum. Since its original production there has never been any doubt as to the unparalleled success of "The Squaw Man," for it is a revelation of the possibilities of the juxtaposition of the white man and the aborigine, leading to a plausible entanglement of compelling pathos and dramatic strength that is highly interesting and enjoyable. The material has been so well handled by the author that "The Squaw Man" has proven one of the most successful dramas produced upon the American stage in years. From a highly civilized, ever-cultured spot in England with its ancient castles and its historic associations he plunges at once to the arid wastes of the far west America. For the aristocratic ladies and gentlemen of old England and the British noblemen and soldiery, he substitutes the rough, wild characters of a water tank town in Wyoming; from an earl's castle he jumps to a saloon where the rustlers and bad men congregate and where the Indian barter his soul for fire water. The contrasts in the play are thus strong and the atmosphere breezy and refreshing.

The gist of the tale is novel. Capt. James Wynnegate, played by Mr. Farnum, is one of those unfortunate Englishmen of an aristocratic and noble family, but with little title or money. He is therefore used, the lamb, of the family, a sacrifice for Henry Wynnegate, Earl of Kenhill, who is his cousin. For the sake of Henry's wife whom he loves, James assumes the guilt of Henry's defalcation and flees to America, where he becomes a cattlemen in Wyoming and



Scene from Act IV, "The Squaw Man," in which Dustin Farnum will appear at the Victoria Theatre, Monday, Nov. 16

man is given come things to say, which are quite out of keeping with the plot. This verges on the tragic. There is nothing funny in the idea of an old clergyman, finding himself confronted with disgrace, nor in the affection with which he is regarded by his household, nor in the collapse of the people who have taken advantage of the old man's simplicity. If the playwright had seen fit to bring out the tragic side of the story, he would have produced much more powerful drama. There is an absurdity in the suggestion that a lawyer should undertake to take the place of an absent minister, but such a thing is absolutely out of keeping with the alleged eminence of the lawyer, who figures in the play. Hence throughout the whole scene the fun is forced. The audience is conscious all the time that the fun is no part of the story, and the playwright seems to be under the same impression, for on several occasions he causes his characters to give reasons for the introduction of laughable speeches. A comedy which has to apologize as it goes along for the comic features, is hardly a comedy at all.

Mr. Max Figman, who plays the title role, makes no mistake in a decidedly thin production, for the whole play is so thin that its incongruities show through it continuously. He is a good actor of his class, which is the class whose duty it is to amuse, although there are places in "The Substitute" where he suggests that he could make much of more serious roles. It is an "one man play." No interest attaches to any of the characters except in connection with the hero. The role of Esther Duffy, taken at the Victoria theatre by Miss Agnes Everett, has some individuality, but it is very subordinate. The other roles are all simply fillers, although it must be said that they were very well taken by the members of Mr. Figman's company.

The playwright spoiled a fine opportunity by the manner in which he worked out the court scene, and for the most part the scene was badly played.

One comment on the company, except as regards Mr. Figman himself, may be made, because it is applicable to many other companies, is that there is, or at least used to be, such a thing as elocution. Actors were supposed to speak so as to be understood. Nowadays, this seems to be the last thing they think of. When John Drew was here, he stood at the back of the stage before a fireplace, with a cigarette in his fingers and spoke for several minutes in a tone that must have been inaudible to every person in the theatre, that is inaudible so far as the words of what he said were concerned. This conspicuous illustration may be mentioned, but there has been many less prominent actors in Victoria recently who were open to the same criticism. The actor who took the role of "Chubb" in "The Substitute" was a sinner in the same direction.

Hip, Hip, Hooray!

The back is the mainspring of woman's organism. It quickly calls attention to trouble by aching. It tells, with other symptoms, such as nervousness, headache, pains in the loins, weight in the lower part of the body, that a woman's feminine organism needs immediate attention.

In such cases the one sure remedy which speedily removes the cause, and restores the feminine organism to a healthy, normal condition is

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Mrs. J. A. Laliberte, of 34 Artillery Street, Quebec, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"For six years I have been doctoring for female weakness, heart and nerves, liver and kidney trouble, but in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I can say I have found a cure.

"I was continually bothered with the most distressing backaches, headaches, and bearing down pains, and I kept growing more and more nervous.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound relieved me of all these distressing symptoms and made me a well woman. I would advise all suffering women, young or old, to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulence, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration.



MISS JESSIE MILLER,
Of the Hickman-Miller Co., Pantages
Theatre.

enters deep into the life of the place. An Indian maiden saves his life and loves him. Perforce he marries her, only to find shortly that the earl is dead and that he is now heir to the title and may claim the hand of the woman in England that he loves. Thus arises the conflict, but the Indian maid, stole, and working silently after the Indian fashion, clears the path by killing herself.

Hip, Hip, Hooray!

"Hip, Hip, Hooray," which comes to the Victoria theatre on Tuesday, Nov. 17, for one night only, direct from Weber's Music hall, contains some brilliant fooling, on breakfast foods and college athletics. The scene is laid in Doolittle's university and the setting of the college boat club, the campus and the university boat race permit a great variety of colorful action. When the promoter of "Excited Outs" bets on the boat race, there is a scene that will appeal to every American. Besides there is an opera company in town, which explains the presence of two score pretty girls in the company of the students. "Hip, Hip Hooray!"

An inexpensive yet splendid attraction will be offered at the Victoria theatre during the winter months, which will fill up the vacant dates between the big travelling companies' shows.

Good moving pictures (mostly of the side-splitting kind), created by a new first-class machine of the latest pattern, illustrated songs by a talented singer, whose voice exhibits signs of more than ordinary training and selections by the well known Victoria theatre orchestra, will certainly be the



Miss Leone, in "On Parole," at Victoria Theatre on Thursday, Nov. 19

we shall, therefore, look forward to the advent of the animated picture shows with pleasure.

On Parole

Mr. Willard Mack, who is touring in "On Parole," entered college for the sole purpose of preparing for a stage career. Naturally, his classmates, hearing of this, never missed an opportunity of asking Mr. Mack to entertain them—which he always did willingly.

The following incident happened while he and some of his college friends were entertaining at a house party: Mr. Mack had just opened up with a monologue, when one of his guests unconsciously aided in creating that first favorable impression which goes so far toward making such entertainment a success. Being more or less inexperienced, he generally selected some one of his audience on whom he kept his eyes most of the time—as if addressing his monologue to that person. As he began to entertain, a sympathetic man appeared before him in the crowded music room, and to this man, Mack began pumping his witlessness. He did not notice that his victim was becoming more nervous each moment—for, to the entertainer, the man was nothing more than a "prop" by which he kept himself free from a shifting gaze. He had just warmed up to his topic, when he was interrupted by the man at whom he had been staring. "I say, Mr. Mack," protested the unwilling aid, in a pleasing tone, "it isn't fair, you know—tell it to the others, old chap," and the laugh that followed brought life into that critical audience. The performance is at the Victoria theatre, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The New Grand.

The attendance at the New Grand during the coming week is going to knock all the previous big records "sky high." Matinees are to be capacity, and both night shows packed to the roof, and two matinees to be given for the benefit of the children on Saturday afternoon next will be unable to accommodate the crowds who will wish to attend. That is what Manager Jamieson says, and he has been long enough in the business to know what he is talking about. The occasion for this unusual optimism on the part of the genial manager is, he explains, that he confidently expects that the programme will prove to be the very best and most entertaining, and to include more and better real Orpheum novelties than any vaudeville bill that has ever been seen in the city, and that is promising a lot, when the splendid bills that are so often seen at this deservedly popular theatre are

voted to be an unusual animal act. We have had horses and dogs, sheep and pigs, not to mention numerous bird acts, but never bears, and it is seven of the cutest little blacked and brownies that are to entertain and amuse the "grown-ups" and simply delight the little ones during the coming week. Under the direction of Miss Beatrice, late animal Queen with Ringling Bros. circus, they display uncommon intelligence and agility. Boxing is their particular forte, the boxing Teddy bears being a feature of the turn, but they also ride on velocipedes and rolling globes and perform other clever feats and conclude by playing intoxicated, each being given a bottle from which they imbibe until they drop to the floor in "correct imitation" of human beings. Dolph and Susie Levino, old favorites on the Pacific

Lovato, herself, who is well

FOR SALE

The Most Up-to-Date and Best Equipped Orchard

near Victoria, nearly one thousand bearing fruit trees and modern residence.

A MODERN BUNGALOW with one acre of land on car line.

\$5,000

A 7-ROOMED NEW HOUSE

with one acre of land on car line.

\$3,500

Only \$500 cash.

The Biggest Snap in Inside Property

Close to C.P.R. hotel and Parliament buildings. Come and see us about this first thing Monday morning.

Herbert Cuthbert and Company

Real Estate, Timber, Mines.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Agents for C.P.R. Irrigated Lands, Imperial Trust Co., Ltd., American Central Insurance Co.



The Levino at New Grand.

mented that in eighteen years the company will be able to harvest from six to eight ties to a tree, and keep up the harvest thereafter continually. At present the system uses about 3,000,000 ties annually. In eighteen years the company thinks it will be able to obtain from its forest 7,000,000 annually. The growing scarcity of timber suitable for ties, with a resultant increase in their cost, has led eleven roads to

start forests. Ten roads in the east

have already planted in their respective forest sites thousands of eucalyptus, black locust, red oak, pine oak and chestnut.

The road mentioned has selected the eucalyptus because of its rapid growth and adaptability to the climate

of California, New Mexico and Texas.

Eucalyptus ties in Hawaii are said to last fifteen years. East of Albuquerque this road is using Georgia pine. At present certain California roads are using many thousands of redwood ties on the coast. They are

also getting oak ties from Japan.



Harry Lakin's Performing Bears at the New Grand

is by Edgar Smith and Gus Edwards, and staged by Julian Mitchell.

The Substitute.

"The Substitute," is a play which depends for its success upon the ability of one man to make it amusing. The story is not comedy; it only becomes a comedy because the leading

cause of mommer, pepper and the kids (if they are blessed with them) absenting themselves from home, at least one night during the week.

We have often thought it a pity that Victoria's largest (but not for much longer, we trust) theatre should be in darkness so many nights during the course of the theatrical season, that

known in the Court circle by reason of her many visits to Berlin, is said to be an amiable young woman, whose one weakness is a passion for stretching and panting.—New York Times.

For Future Railroad Ties.

One of the greatest railroads on the Pacific coast is perfecting plans for a forest of eucalyptus trees in San Diego county, California, from which to obtain a steady supply of croissies.

A ranch of 8,000 acres has been purchased for this purpose, and as a start 600 acres will be planted. It is esti-

Carrier Boys Wanted

APPLY COLONIST OFFICE

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.



Fashion Plate Girls in Joe Weber's musical play "Hip, Hip, Hooray"

Let Us Estimate on Your Wiring Electrical Fixtures

ETC., ETC.

Only first class material used. Workmanship guaranteed.
Prices right.**HAWKINS & HAYWARD**

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HOME BUILDERS

Don't spoil your new home by having an inferior system of heating installed. A hot water heating system means comfort, every room evenly heated with economy of fuel consumption.

AS EASY TO CONTROL AS YOUR KITCHEN RANGE

We make a specialty of this work and guarantee every installation.

JOHN COBERT

Plumbing and Heating, Sheet Metal Work and Roofing

1008 Broad St. Tel-phones 552 Pemberton Block Victoria, B. C.



One of the luxuries of Knit-to-fit Underwear is the perfect fit of every garment. No matter how large or how small a man may be, he can get exactly the right size.

Every Knit-to-fit garment is knitted separately, all in one piece. Should a dealer not have just the size desired, he can have it knitted to order.

If your regular dealer cannot fit you and does not carry Knit-to-fit, write us for special measurement blanks and illustrated catalogue.

THE KNIT-TO-FIT MANUFACTURING CO.
322 Papineau Avenue - 3 MONTREAL



NEW DYED CREST CORSET
HAS THE UNBREAKABLE HIP
CAN'T BREAK AT THE WAIST LINE

This charmingly shaped model will enable you to be **chic** and **stylish** without transgressing the laws of health.

A radical departure in corset construction—it is equally adapted to figures varying from average to over-stout and deserves the attention of every woman.

Abdominal bands on each side gently distribute the excess fat at hips giving the straight back and flat hip effect, while elastic gores positively prevent any breaking at the waist line—thus practically doubling the life of this corset.

If any difficulty in obtaining the correct style write for descriptive booklet and circulars.

Of imported coutil, best quality obtainable; 20 to 33. Superlatively chic and dainty as well as hygienic.

Dominion Corset Co. Mfrs. — QUEBEC, MONTREAL, TORONTO.



Clark's PORK AND BEANS
Pork and Beans

and that is—they are CLARK'S best and could not be bettered—that's all.

This tin contains as much nourishment as 2 lbs. of Beef—can be eaten cold or made steaming hot in five minutes.

Three flavors—plain, Chili and Tomato Sauce. Purity guaranteed by government inspection and by the stamp "Canada Approved Establishment 24." Quality guaranteed by the name.

W.M. CLARK, Mfrs., MONTREAL

CLARK'S PORK AND BEANS
Montreal

A Dimple Maker

Find a child with dimples and chubby arms and legs and you find a healthy child. Find one with drawn face and poor, thin body and you see one that needs

Scott's Emulsion

Your doctor will tell you so.

Nothing helps these thin, pale children like Scott's Emulsion. It contains the very element of fat they need. It supplies them with a perfect and quickly digested nourishment. It brings dimples and rounded limbs.

Send this advertisement, together with name of paper in which it appears, your address and four cents to cover postage, and we will send you a "Complete Handy Atlas of the World."

SCOTT & BOYD,
126 Wellington Street W., TORONTO, ONT.



Where Dollars Do Double Duty

Lay Up For a Rainy Day

A good maxim. Nothing better for most people to lay up than our excellent

Umbrellas

See our fine stock, strong, smart, serviceable goods

LADIES' UMBRELLAS, from 75 cents to \$3.50
MEN'S UMBRELLAS, from 75 cents to \$4.00

CHILDREN'S' SCHOOL UMBRELLAS, well made to stand the racket, from 50c

WESCOTT BROS

QUALITY HOUSE

649 YATES STREET.

**A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM**

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is a condition of the body, as well as of the mind, which is the chief cause of all the ills of life. It is a condition which is as destructive as any other, and it is the chief cause of all the ills of life. Now, that alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is increased vitality—vigor—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY
to throw off these morbid feelings, and expense proves that as might succeed the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic.

THERAPION NO. 3

that has no other combination. So far as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable, and is the result of a long process of selection and refinement.

It is suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently relieved by its use.

It is especially recommended for the prevention of all forms of rheumatism, and for the cure of all diseases of the heart, lungs, kidneys, liver, and bowels.

It is also a valuable remedy for all forms of neuralgia, sciatica, and other nervous disorders.

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THIS WEEK WILL BE AN INTERESTING ONE

For this week The Big Store is providing extra good values. Our buyers are sending us lines that were bought at very advantageous prices and we are placing them on sale as fast as received. Then there is the holiday shopping, it is a wise shopper that starts now to make selections, the stocks are large, the assortments good, and you are not hurried and jostled by the holiday crowds. There is no time like the present for doing your Christmas shopping.

Monday Sale of Portieres

Regular \$4.50 to \$8.75 Qualities for \$3.75

One hundred and fifty pairs that we picked up at a bargain are what we offer at this price. They are French Tapestry Portieres in a large variety of colors and designs, in old tapestry, floral and conventional effects, full length and width. An opportune offering just in time for the fall changes. Regular values \$4.50 to \$8.75. Monday, per pair \$3.75

Holiday Shopping Has Started

Suggestions from the Book Department

Christmas is rapidly approaching, in fact, there's only thirty-four more shopping days. That's all the time you have to do your buying. It would be well to do as much of your holiday shopping now as possible, as you get a bigger assortment, and you get better service than later on in the crush. These items from the Book and Stationery Departments are sure to interest you:

CHRISTMAS CARDS, a big assortment to select from. Prices from 2½¢ to 40¢

CALENDARS, each 5¢ and 10¢

CHRISTMAS POST CARDS, 2 for 5, per dozen 25¢

CALENDAR PADS, for making up calendars, 3 for 5¢ and, each, 5¢ and 10¢

CHRISTMAS STATIONERY, per box, from 25¢ to \$2.50

RAG TOY BOOKS, at 15¢, 25¢, 40¢ and 75¢

CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS, 5¢, 10¢, 15¢, 20¢, 25¢ up to \$1.75

BOYS' AND GIRLS' OWN ANNUALS, each \$1.75

SUNDAY AT HOME \$1.75

BLACKIE'S ANNUAL \$1.00

LITTLE FOLK \$1.00

LITTLE FOLKS' FAVORITE ALBUM 90¢

CHATTERBOX 75¢

CHATTERBOX ANIMAL BOOK 65¢

WONDER BOOK, for children, each \$1.00

WINDSOR MAGAZINE, bound, latest edition 75¢

POSTCARD ALBUMS, each 15¢, 25¢ and 35¢

HENTY'S BOYS' BOOKS, each 35¢ and 50¢

ALGER'S BOYS' BOOKS, each at 35¢

MEAD AND CAREY'S GIRLS' BOOKS, each 35¢

ELSIE BOOKS, full line, each 25¢

PANSY AND E. P. ROE BOOKS, each 25¢

Latest Editions of HENTY'S, STRANGE'S and BRERETON'S BOYS' BOOKS, at \$1.25

JOSEPH HOCKING'S BOOKS, each 90¢

Two Splendid Dress Goods Offers for Monday

These are values that are sure to appeal to all. The goods are new and just what is being worn. Being in the market at the right time we were able to get these lines at good price concessions, and on Monday you have a chance to buy at a saving.

Fancy Tweeds \$1.25, Value \$1.75 and \$2.00

FANCY TWEEDS, for heavy suits or cloakings, a good assortment of patterns in checks and stripes, in many shades of grey, also cream, navy and other colors. These cloths are full 54 inches wide, and are all pure wool, fine weight and nice attractive patterns. Regular values \$1.75 and \$2.00. Monday's price \$1.25

Dress Goods 50c, Values up to \$1.00

All kinds of Dress Goods in this lot, including Tweeds, Panamas, Voiles, Crepe de Chines, Plaids, Diagonals, and other materials. All the season's best colorings are included in the plain shades and some very pretty effects in fancy patterns. This is an unusually good offer, and one that is sure to be popular. Regular values to \$1.00. Monday's price 50c

A Big Lot of Embroideries on Sale Monday

Priced at 10c and at 5c

A big special purchase enables us to make this offer. In the lot will be found both embroideries and insertions in a rich assortment, different widths, in fact you will be surprised at the width of some of them. The patterns are neat and pretty and in good assortment. Although the lot is large an early inspection will give you first choice, and there are certainly some wonderful snaps here for somebody. On sale Monday at 10c and at 5c

Linoleum on Sale Tomorrow

50c for Regular 65c Values

Any rooms that you have that need new linoleum? Here's a good chance to cover them at a saving. On Monday we place on sale ten patterns of the best grade Printed Linoleum, in a variety of designs, including block, tile and floral effects. No better printed linoleum made, the regular price is 65c. Monday's price, per square yard 50c

Coats of All Kinds for Girls of All Sizes

Attractive Prices on Attractive Garments

Coats for little tots, Coats for small girls, Coats for big girls, Coats for misses, these are all included in the lot of Children's Coats we offer for this week. We find ourselves with a little too much stock in this section, therefore we must move some of these garments out. To do so means that we must give you some good values, and that is what we purpose doing. We illustrate a few garments, and give detailed descriptions of some others, but would suggest that an inspection of the stock is the best way to ascertain just what we are offering.

COAT made of medium grey tweed, loose back with belt, double breasted, roll collar finished with velvet piping and brass buttons, cuffs piped with black velvet. Price for ten year size

\$3.75

COAT, made of natty brown tweed, double breasted, circular back, velvet collar, pointed cuffs, double capes, price for twelve year size

\$6.00

NATTY COAT, made of heavy navy blue serge, saddle front and back, the back being loose. Roll collar and cuffs inlaid with navy velvet, double breasted with strap at the waist, price for twelve-year size

\$7.50

COAT made of pretty green tweed, double breasted, with green velvet buttons, roll collar inlaid with green velvet, pointed cuffs, loose back with belt trimmed with green velvet and buttons. Price for six year size

\$3.50

DRESSY COAT made of heavy military serge, seven-eighths length, box back, double-breasted with brass buttons and collar inlaid with red broadcloth and trimmed with gold braid and buttons. Price for eight year size

\$7.00

SMART REEFER, made of navy serge, roll collar and cuffs, with stitched straps of red broad-cloth and finished with gilt braid, double breasted with brass buttons, fancy designs on left sleeve in gilt braid. Price for 10 year size \$6.75

\$8.75



Stationery Items

TINTED PAPERS, in boxes, with envelopes to match 20¢

STATIONERY, embossed with Victoria, B. C., envelopes to match, at, per box 20¢

EATON-HURLBURT'S STATIONERY, in boxes with envelopes to match, at, per box, 25¢, 35¢, 45¢ and 60¢

INITIAL STATIONERY, in boxes, embossed either in gilt or blue, envelopes to match, per box 35¢

WRITING TABLETS, each 30¢, 25¢, 20¢, 15¢ and 10¢

Library Editions from the Book Dept.

EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY, leather 50¢, cloth 25¢

PEOPLE'S LIBRARY, leather 50¢, cloth 25¢

CORNELL SERIES of Books, well bound in green cloth, each at 35¢

MAGNOLIA LIBRARY, comprising all Southworth, Garvice, Holmes, Fothergill, Fleming and many others, green cloth, well illustrated. Price 35¢

Handsome Hudson's Bay Marten Set

You save the middleman's profit in buying our furs. That is quite an item. You get the very best skins as they are selected by an expert. You get the styles best suited for wearing in this climate, as all our real furs are made up on the premises. You get a good selection, as we always carry a large assortment, and most important of all, you get the benefit of the Spencer price which means the lowest possible price consistent with quality.

The furs as illustrated are a set of Hudson Bay Marten, handsome stole effect finished at back with three heads and tails lined throughout with satin. Large muff with four heads and tails.

Muff \$120.00
Stole \$180.00

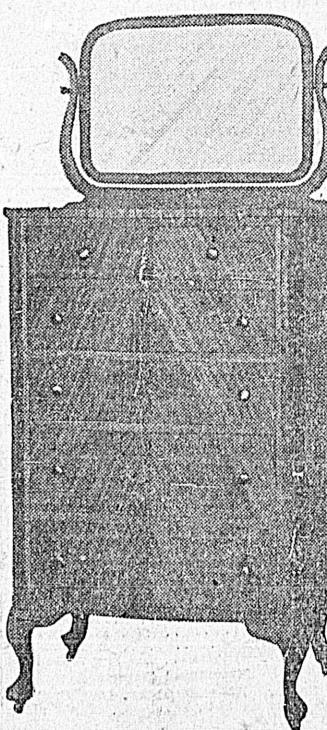
Handsome Bedroom Furniture

Among the new arrivals are some very handsome Bedroom Suites. They represent the very latest ideas in artistic furniture making. We mention some of the lines, but suggest an inspection.

Modern Bedroom Suite in Plain Mahogany

Comprising Full Sized Dressing Bureau, Chiffonier and Sommoe, in Piano finish:

Price of Bureau \$49.00
Price of Chiffonier \$45.00
Price of Sommoe \$17.00



Modern Bedroom Suite in Mahogany

Comprising Large Dressing Bureau, Chiffonier, Dressing Table and Washstand. Piano Finish throughout:

Price of Bureau \$43.00
Price of Chiffonier \$45.00
Price of Dressing Table \$25.00
Price of Washstand \$24.00

Modern Bedroom Suite in Solid Mahogany

Comprising large Dressing Bureau, Chiffonier, Dressing Table, Washstand, Side Table and Bedstead. Dull Waxed-Polish Finish, Fit-tings of Satin Bronze:

Price of Bureau \$80.00
Price of Chiffonier \$61.00
Price of Dressing Table \$48.00
Price of Washstand \$36.00
Price of Side Table \$16.00
Price of Bedstead \$66.00

The Question of Furs

There is no doubt about the fur question being an important one. To buy a fur that is a real one requires quite an outlay of money, and one must be sure that they are getting what they pay for. That makes it necessary to buy from a reliable dealer and a dealer that knows his business. Our furs are made on the premises, all the skins are carefully selected by an expert. You can be sure of getting the very best for your money from us.

This illustration shows a White Fox Fur, 80 inches long, and lined throughout with white satin and trimmed with two heads and six tails. Muff is large, new Empire shape, with two heads and tail.

Muff \$25.00
Stole \$50.00



Hot Lunches, Soup a Specialty,
at Our New Tea Rooms

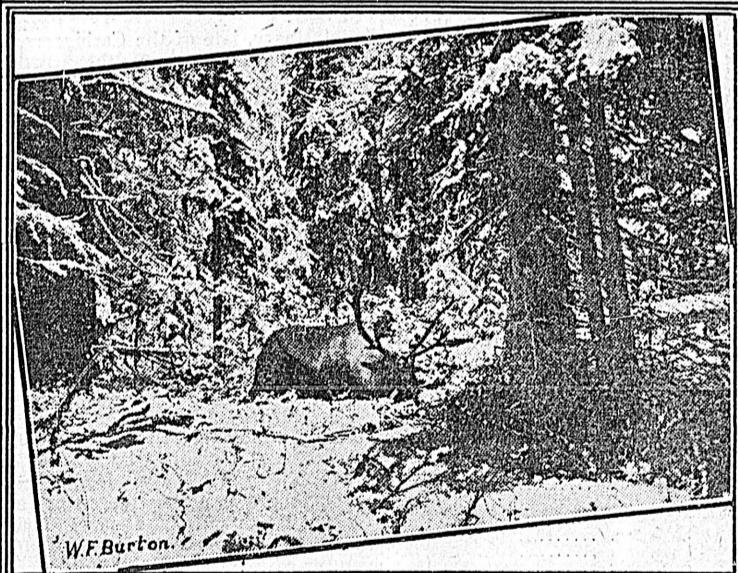
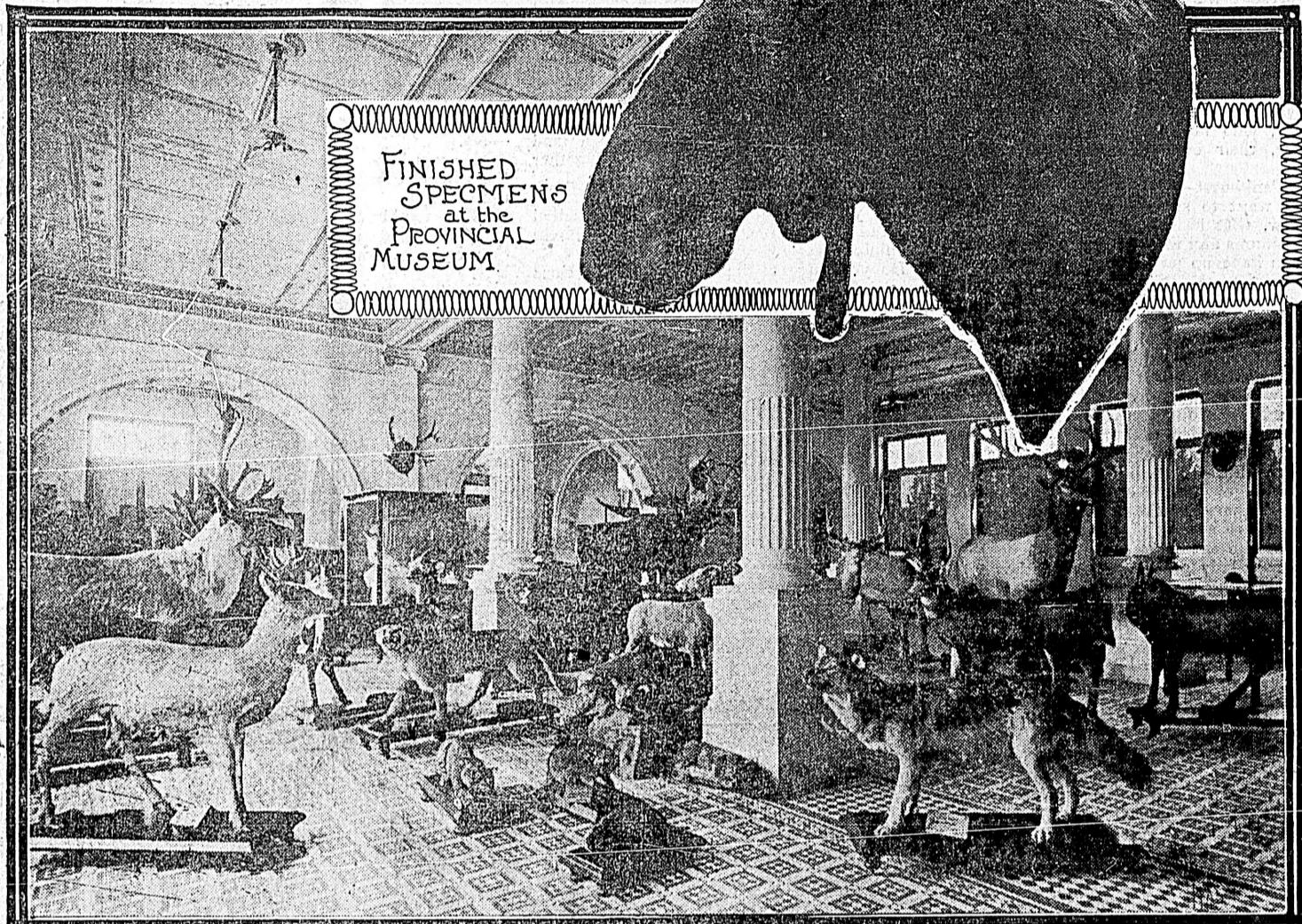
DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Afternoon Tea, Parties Catered
for at Our New Tea Rooms

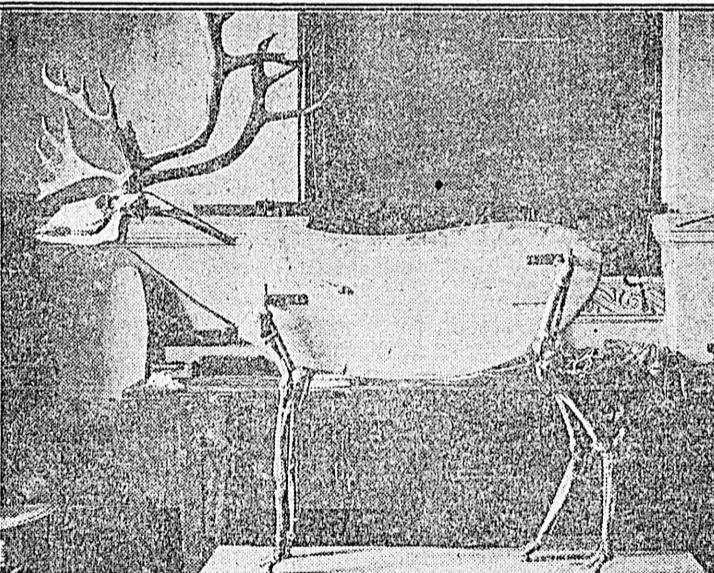
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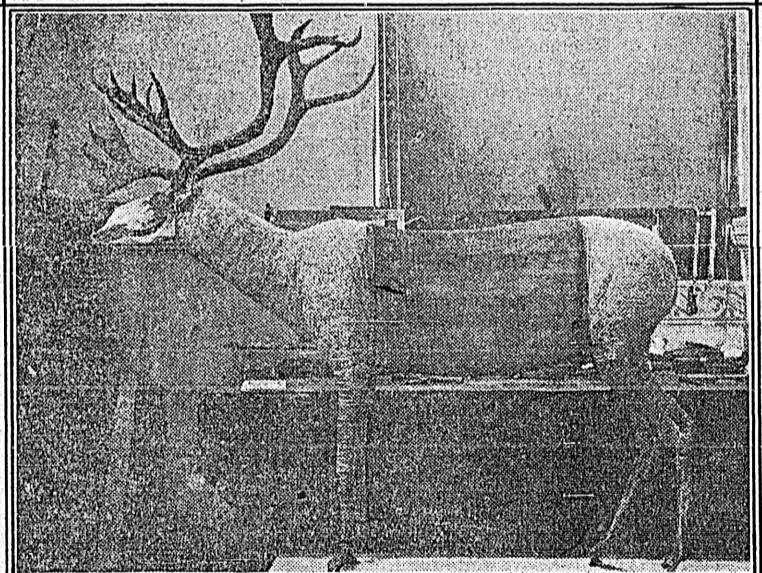
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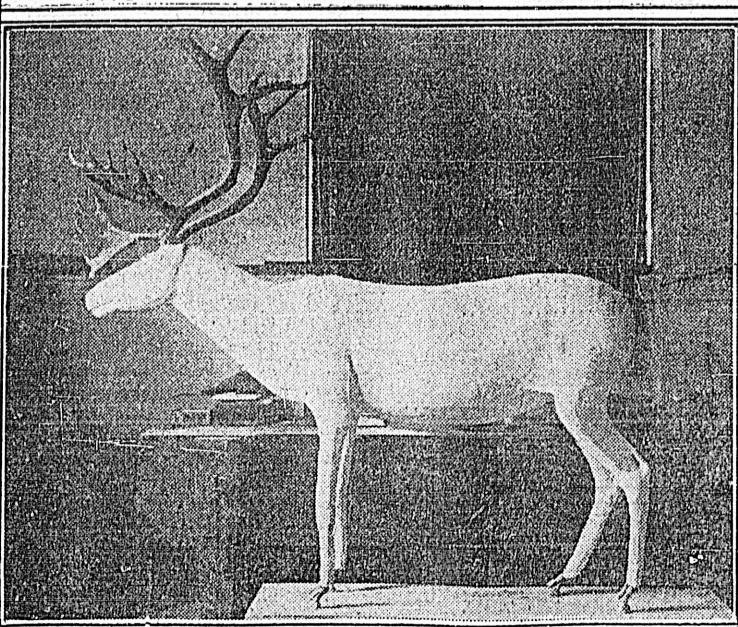
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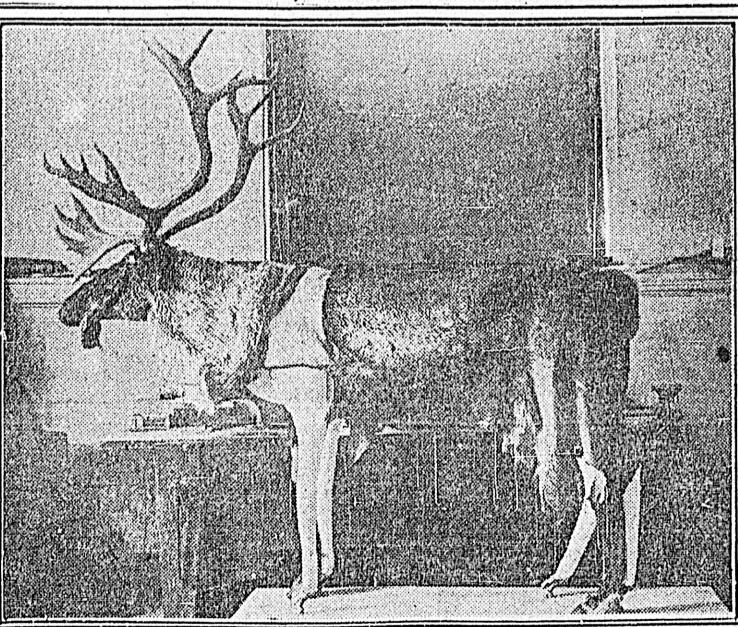
SECOND STAGE,



THIRD STAGE



FOURTH STAGE



FIFTH STAGE



LAST STAGE OF ALL

The Suffragettes in the Police Court

THE London Standard in a recent issue had the following report of the proceedings in the Bow Street Police Court, on the occasion of the resumption of the hearing of Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond on the charge of being guilty of conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace:

Mr. Herbert Gladstone and Mr. Lloyd-George, who had been called to give evidence on behalf of the defendants, were early in attendance, and were accommodated with seats in the box usually occupied by counsel. They were accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone and Mr. Waller, of the Home Office. Among the others present were Archdeacon Wilberforce and Mrs. Wilberforce. Mr. Musket stated that the case for the prosecution was closed on the last occasion.

Mr. Curtis-Bennett, addressing Miss Pankhurst, said he would like to suggest that, for the convenience of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Gladstone, who had important engagements elsewhere, their evidence should be taken first.

Miss Pankhurst—That will suit me entirely, but I want to submit to you, as a matter of law, that having regard to the form of the summons and the nature of the evidence given, you have no power to bind us over.

The magistrate—Won't you submit that afterwards?

Miss Pankhurst—Yes, if you will allow me to submit it after the evidence has been taken.

The magistrate—Certainly.

Mr. Lloyd George then entered the witness-box. He was examined by Miss Pankhurst:—You are a Privy Councillor and Chancellor of the Exchequer?—Yes.

Were you present at the meeting addressed by Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Drummond, and myself in Trafalgar Square on October 11?—I think I was there for about ten minutes.

Did you see a copy of the bill being distributed to the members of the audience?—Yes; a young lady gave it to me the moment I arrived, inviting me to "rush" the House of Commons.

How did you interpret the invitation? As a member of the audience, what did you think we wanted you to do?—I really should not like to place an interpretation on the document. I don't think it is quite my function. I think Mrs. Pankhurst placed the interpretation you desired to be put on the document.

First of all, I want to get at the impression conveyed by the bill, quite apart from anything you heard, and then we must throw some light on the meaning of the bill by examining it in conjunction with the words spoken on the platform. Let us imagine that you were not at the meeting at all. You were walking up and down the Strand; say, and some one gave you this bill. Suppose you forget for a moment you are a member of the Government, and regard yourself as an ordinary person, just the same as myself. You get this bill, which says, "Help the suffragists to rush the House of Commons." What did you think you were called upon to do?—I really shouldn't like to undertake so difficult a task as to interpret the bill.

This word "rush" seems to be at the bottom of it all. What does the word mean?—I understood that the invitation from Mrs. Pankhurst was to force an entrance to the House of Commons.

I want you to concentrate your mind on this bill and to define the word "rush" as used in that bill?—I cannot do that.

Then I will. In Chamber's English dictionary one of the meanings given to the word is an "eager demand." What do you think of that? (laughter)—I cannot enter into competition with Chambers's dictionary.

"Urgent pressure" is another meaning. Ogilvie gives the same meaning—viz., "eager demand." Would you have felt, if you were asked to help the suffragists to make an eager demand, would you feel we were calling upon you to do an illegal act?—That is not for me to say.

The magistrate—The witness is quite right. That is a question for me to decide.

Mrs. Pankhurst—Here is another sense in which the word "rush" is used, and I think it will be of some interest to you. To "rush" bills through Parliament (laughter)—I have had some experience of that.

"On the rush," we are told in another dictionary, means "in a hurry." There is nothing unlawful in being in a hurry?

The magistrate—That is not a question for this witness.

Miss Pankhurst—Do you feel, if we asked you to go in a hurry to the House of Commons to make an eager demand for the enfranchisement, we should be asking you to do something illegal?—I cannot express any opinion. I cannot go beyond what I saw.

What impression did you form from the demeanor of the crowd in Trafalgar Square, as to whether they were likely to respond to this invitation to rush the House of Commons?—I thought they were a very unlikely crowd to respond.

You thought that although we issued the invitation it would not be accepted?—Not by that particular crowd.

Did you hear the speaker threaten any violence to you or any member of the Government?—No.

There was no suggestion that property should be damaged in any way?—No; I heard nothing of the sort.

You did not think you would be hurt?—Oh, no.

Or any of your colleagues?—There was no suggestion of violence.

Nothing was said so likely to lead to disorder as your speech at Swansea, when you ordered your followers to ruthlessly throw women out of your meetings.

The magistrate—That was a private meeting.

Mrs. Pankhurst—Well, these meetings are private nowadays, it is true. Do you read the official organ of our society?—I have only read one copy, which was kindly sent to me by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

What do you think our object was in planning this "rush"? What do you think we had in view?—I was not quite clear, except that you appeared to want to force an entrance to the House of Commons.

Did you gather for what reason?

The magistrate—You are not entitled to cross-examine your own witness. If your questions had been put by counsel, I should have stopped him long ago.

Miss Pankhurst—I anticipated this, and have looked up Taylor on evidence. I gather from that that I am allowed a great deal of latitude.

Can you tell me what harm has resulted from the events of the 13th?—I cannot express an opinion.

Do you suggest that there was a serious breach of the peace?

The magistrate—This gentleman is Chancellor of the Exchequer, and I do not suppose he is in a position to answer your question.

Miss Pankhurst (to witness).—I believe you are a lawyer?—Yes.

Then don't you think we should be charged—if charged at all—with unlawfully assembling?—In the witness-box I could not express an opinion on that point.

You know we are called upon to show cause why we should not be bound over to keep the peace? The result is that we are denied the right of being tried by jury.

The magistrate—This gentleman has

nothing to do with that. It is the law of the land.

Miss Pankhurst—Do you think that coercion is the right way of dealing with political disturbances?—I cannot express an opinion.

The magistrate—That is not a question for the witness.

Miss Pankhurst (to the witness).—Have not the women received encouragement from you and your colleagues to take action of this kind?—I should be very much surprised to hear that they had done so.

Miss Pankhurst went on to quote from a speech made by the late Mr. W. E. Gladstone, and asked the witness if that was not an encouragement to people to do what she and her colleagues were doing.—The witness said he could not express an opinion on the subject.

Are you aware that Mr. Chamberlain, in 1884, threatened precisely the same action?—No, I don't know that.

Don't you know that he threatened to march one hundred thousand men to London?—No.

Do you know that he was prosecuted by the Liberal government?—I do not remember the incident.

Mrs. Pankhurst—I said that as women could not send representatives to the House they had a constitutional right to go there?—Yes.

Don't you think this agitation would be put a stop to if women had their constitutional rights acceded to?—I think that is very likely.

In your opinion, the women in the dock today are not ordinary law-breakers, and would never be here for an ordinary offence?—I am sure they would not.

Miss Pankhurst—Thank you very much.

In reply to Mrs. Drummond, the witness said that he did not give information to the police when the bill in question was handed to him.

Mrs. Drummond—Let me ask you a question I have put on many occasions—why don't you put a stop to these things by giving us

the vote? (laughter). Perhaps you cannot answer that question, but you are in that box and cannot run away. You refuse to answer me?

The magistrate—It is not evidence before me.

Mrs. Drummond—I want to say that Mr. Lloyd-George and his colleagues are more responsible for these things than we are.

The magistrate—You must not say that.

Mrs. Drummond—We ladies so seldom get an opportunity of speaking (laughter).

Miss Pankhurst obtained permission to call one witness before Mr. Gladstone went into the box. She promised faithfully that she would not ask more than one question.

The magistrate—Very well; only one question (laughter).

The witness was Miss Mary Brackenbury.

Miss Pankhurst—Have you suffered six weeks' imprisonment in connection with the votes for women campaign?—Yes.

Did Mr. Horace Smith tell you that in sentencing you he was doing what he was told?—Yes.

Mr. Musket objected to the question, and the magistrate ruled that it was not a proper question to put.

Miss Pankhurst—Never mind; she has said that on oath.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the home secretary, was then called, and, in reply to Miss Pankhurst, said that the Commissioner had the immediate control over the metropolitan police, but the Commissioner was responsible to him as the home secretary.

Miss Pankhurst—Did you instruct the commissioner of police to take these proceedings?

The magistrate—Don't answer the question.

Miss Pankhurst—Are the government as a whole responsible for these proceedings?

The magistrate—You cannot put that.

Did you instruct Mr. Horace Smith to give Miss Brackenbury six weeks?

The magistrate—Don't answer.

Miss Pankhurst—It is a pity; but the public will hear the question and give the answer. What do you suggest is the meaning of what Mr. Horace Smith said?

The magistrate—That question is out of order.

Miss Pankhurst—I am sorry.

Did you think public property was endangered on the 13th?—Yes, I thought it was quite possible.

Do you think that if it had not been for the action of the police there would have been any danger to life?—No, not to life. The situation required strong and careful action on the part of the police.

Miss Pankhurst—Did you see the crowd attack property?—No, certainly not.

Will you tell me what harm resulted from the crowd on the 13th?—There were 37 arrests and over 40 complaints of losses of purses and watches.

Comparing that with the net result of a Lord Mayor's crowd, or any other sort of procession, really less harm resulted than usually results from other crowds?—I am not prepared to say that.

Miss Pankhurst—Will you tell me why we are not charged with unlawful assembly?—I cannot tell you.

You know the consequence to be that we are deprived of trial by jury?—I cannot tell you that.

If I say to you that the reason of depriving us of trial by jury is that the government are afraid of sending up before a jury—

The magistrate—You must not put that question.

Miss Pankhurst—Are we not attempting to carry out the advice given by yourself?—I wish you would take my advice (laughter).

Did you say you were entirely in favor of the principle of women's suffrage?—Yes.

And that men had had to struggle for centuries for their political rights, and that a time came when political dynamics were far more important than political argument?—Yes.

Miss Pankhurst read further extracts from the speech, which the home secretary admitted saying, "I think it was a most excellent speech" (laughter).

Miss Pankhurst—I agree with you (laughter). Why didn't you give us a vote?

Mr. Gladstone did not answer, amid laughter.

Mrs. Drummond declined to examine, and before Mr. Gladstone left the box Miss Pankhurst said: May we tender our warm thanks to these two gentlemen for coming here as witnesses?

Miss Pankhurst submitted to the magistrate that the prosecution had taken the wrong course, and ought to have summoned her and her companions for unlawful procedure.

Mr. Curtis-Bennett said he would give his decision on the point at the end of the case. If there were any other witnesses they should be called now.

Colonel Massy, late of the Carabiniers, said that for such a large concourse the crowd was perfectly orderly. He saw no one attacked or injured.

Lady Constance Lytton gave similar evidence, but, in reply to Mr. Musket, said she was not in the streets after six o'clock.

Miss Aimee Moore, an Australian lady, declared that she had been more brutally treated at society weddings than in the crowd on the evening of October 13.

Nobody was arrested on that occasion?—Not that I know of.

Mrs. May, a member of the Women's Social and Political Union, who viewed the scene on October 13 from a window, described Parliament Square as a "vast desert of silent police" (loud laughter). The most striking incident was "the movement of a dark lantern" on the tower of St. Margaret's Church. She naturally concluded that a policeman was searching for suffragists "among the pinnacles" of the church. She saw Mr. Burns outside the gates of the House of Commons.

Miss Esther Sylvia Pankhurst, and other witnesses stated that the crowd was orderly and sympathetic.

Miss Evelyn Sharp, an authoress, stated that she regarded the bill as an invitation to go to the House of Commons and not turn back if it could be avoided. She headed a deputation from Caxton Hall to the House of Commons. She got through the first line of police by ducking under a constable's elbow. She was afterwards turned back by an inspector, whom she mistook for one of the public. Later in the evening she dodged the biggest policeman she ever saw (laughter).

Miss Pankhurst—You used strategy rather than force. That was the kind of rush you went in for?—Yes; it was like a rush at hockey.

Miss Pankhurst—But if you rush at hockey it does not mean that you hit some one on the head? (laughter).

The witness—At hockey one sometimes has to tackle some one, but I did not feel inclined to tackle a big policeman (laughter).

At half-past seven o'clock Miss Pankhurst intimated that she wanted to call 50 more witnesses. The defendants were, therefore, remanded until Saturday, on the same bail as before. As they left the dock Mr. Curtis-Bennett cheerfully wished them "Good evening."

The World's Modern Dreadnoughts

HE following communication appeared in a recent issue of the London Times:

Sir—At a moment when the Admiralty are considering the naval programme for next year, it would not seem inappropriate to chronicle in concise form the true position of the world in regard to ships designed and built since the initiation of that which is known as the "Dreadnought Era." Herewith I send you a copy of a table I have drawn up to be included in this year's "Navy League Annual," and in it are set down all the known particulars of Dreadnoughts or Invincibles that will be built, completing, or on the stocks at the end of present financial year—viz., March 31, 1909.

Before dealing therewith, however, it were well to clear the ground in regard to pre-Dreadnought ships. No one will deny that in vessels dating from the Naval Defence Act of 15 years ago we have an overwhelming superiority, not only in the total number of units, but in their individual fighting power. Only

the United States can claim to possess battleships comparable to our King Edward VII class, whilst the latest German ships completed, the five Deutschlands, would not seem much superior to our far older Majestics. It is evident, therefore, that we began the new composition with a great deal in our favor—a magnificent and dependable "second" line. What is the situation today? From the appended table it will be seen that, though the Dreadnought was only laid down in the winter of 1905, just three years ago, no less than 45 units of similar or greater strength are now building for ourselves and other nations.

Some one will say, "What about the British?"—I am afraid that the British have not yet begun to build ships comparable to the Dreadnought—i.e., eight 12-in. B. and five 9.2-in. B. in B. guns on each broadside; but her belt is not continuous, nor is the armor as thick or so generally distributed over the side of the hull; the speeds are identical. Also, whereas the eight 12-in. guns of the Michigan form her entire armament, the Lord Nelson, whilst presenting four 12-in. B. and five 9.2-in. B. in B. guns to an enemy, always retains a further five 9.2-in. B. in reserve on the opposite broadside; and the 9.2-in. gun, firing a 330-lb. shell, is not to be despised. I exclude, too, the German 14,760-ton armored cruiser Blucher; she is not a Dreadnought, but an intermediate built under misapprehension as to the power of our Invincibles. In the three Minotaurs and six Warriors we have ships nearly, if not quite, her equal.

The general public accepts a ship, on her launch, as a direct addition to the fighting strength of the Power to

IN PRAISE OF VICTORIA'S CHARM

If you want to run across people you know go to Charing Cross Station or come to Victoria" was the remark made to the writer by an English lady long resident in this most beautiful of cities, the capital of the largest province in the Dominion.

You leave Vancouver on the mainland in one of the superb "Princess" steamers of the C.P.R. line, a unique and palatial ferryboat which plies between the stirring city of Vancouver and this delightful residential spot. A few hours later the steamer is threading her way among islands and islets which, like a flock of young waterfowl, cling to the shores of this the mother island of the flock.

Scores of British settlers, a rather luxurious brand of the Robinson Crusoe tribe, are settled on these fascinating conglomerations of rock, forest, and farm land, and you become aware of their numbers only when the season is in full swing in Victoria and they go to one or other of the city hotels to take part in the social functions which Victorians enjoy.

Little of the residential charm of Victoria is revealed as you enter the harbor. To the right is the architectural triumph of the Dominion, the provincial legislative buildings, set on a slope of velvet sward and designed by those who had the foresight to determine that within a short decade "the problem of the Pacific" would engross the attention of both Federal and Imperial authorities.

To the left is the post office, a substantial stone structure where, when watching the crowd which comes and goes, you may first realize that Victoria stands as a buffer between the Occident and Orient. Sleek, well-clad Chinese merchants shoulder aside shabbily-dressed turbaned Hindus, while the Anglo-Saxon tongue in many varieties is heard, from the broken English of the Oriental or "breed" to the "ultra" pronunciation of the latest arrival from the old land, whose shooting "togs" are as conspicuous as his accent.

It is difficult for a temporary resident of this up-to-date city to realize that it is within a few hours' journey by motor or train of one of the best-stocked hunting and fishing grounds in Canada. You may dine at the Empress one evening enjoying a dinner prepared by a French chef kidnapped from one of the leading continental hotels and be waited upon by a man who has not ten months ago attended to your wants at Prince's.

You may have heard Paderewski or Kubelik at the Victoria theatre, where a well-dressed audience has gathered, many of whom have come by stage, boat, or train from ranches "up the island" or "on an island" to enjoy a treat which Londoners can command. Before twenty-four hours have passed you may be enjoying a freshly-caught salmon or trout, the product of your own skill as an angler, cooked to a turn over the camp fire by a "breed," who is guide, cook, and general factotum.

Victoria is essentially a city of homes of varying degrees of luxuriosness set in the midst of entrancing gardens, many of which slope down to the shores of a salt-water inlet, with vegetation thriving to the water's edge, or on one of the many handsome avenues which follow the curve of the land, sweeping upward from the shores of Oak Bay, where every house commands a view of incomparable loveliness. The staid, roomy, weather-beaten house of wood, hidden behind trees of fifty years' growth, speaks of the old regime, but these have given place to the more artistic erection built partly of stone with plenty of rich but subdued color to add to the picturesque effect, an admixture of the spreading Anglo-Indian bungalow and timbered house of old England. These attractive residences nestle between groups of giant boulders or perched high on the top of a rock, or again set in the midst of smooth lawns, green the whole year round. English ivy flourishes with exceeding luxuriance and spreads its kindly mantle of green over barren expanses. A handful of soil dropped into a crevice or cup of a rock becomes in a threec the vantage ground for blossoming plants of every variety. Gardens at this time of the year are gay with rhododendrons, azaleas, and giant bushes of peonies. The pearly sheen of fruit blossom of mid-April has given place to a perfect glory of golden broom, which runs riot in parks, gardens, and even borders the roadsides in residential districts.

An immense variety of the rose family seems to bloom for ten months of the year in this land of balmy winters and radiant summers. Wild flowers carpet the parks and render every acre of unused ground a thing of beauty and joy in spring-time.

Nowhere in Canada is the balance between work and play more observed than in Victoria. Well-preserved people of mature years are found taking an active part in all social amusements. The numerous banks suggest that the aggregate of wealth on the island is great in proportion to the number of inhabitants, and the many real estate agencies would point to the fact that property is rapidly changing hands.

Canadians who have "made their pile" in the middle and northwestern provinces have already "discovered" Victoria as an ideal place for permanent residence, and the retired professional or business man finds ample scope for his energies and a chance for increasing his capital in the many budding enterprises which daily come into view in this province of enormous area and undeveloped resources.

Private schools for both boys and girls, presided over by English masters and mistresses, are provided for those who prefer them

to government educational institutions; some of the schools are beautifully situated.

The hospitality of Victorians is hearty without being indiscriminate, and people who visit Victoria for the first time do well to arm themselves with letters of introduction, for social customs of older Britain still cling amid the growth of colonial democracy.

Club life flourishes; there are no fewer than two of the usual social order for men,

spiraea, and others. A small cactus also grows here, but it has nearly reached its northern limit of existence. The configuration of the islands is most irregular, with long bays and shallow lagoons running in every direction. Chatham Island is really cut up into several small islands, between which the tide runs with great velocity. At low water there are stretches of mud covered with the zoosteria marina so beloved of wild fowl. The brent

call the memory of an old English rookery. The crows have many times been threatened with destruction in the form of a bounty on their heads, and there is no doubt that at certain times they do a great deal of damage among the orchards and grain fields of Vancouver Island. They get no credit for the good they do in the killing of various grubs and acting as scavengers on the sea beaches, polluted with the refuse of salmon and dog

Occasionally, in April and October, plovers and other wading birds rest for a day or two on these islands, as the flights of the great spring and autumn migration of waders and wildfowl pass directly over the city of Victoria, and birds can be heard in great numbers passing for many nights in succession.

The waters adjacent to Chatham and Discovery are well stocked with fish, mostly varieties of the cod family, and a bank with shallow soundings lying four miles farther out in the straits of Haro has supplied the local market with halibut for forty years.

The big run of the salmon passes round the east end of Discovery Island every year on its way to the spawning grounds of the Fraser River. From the top of the light-house tower you may look down upon acres of leaping fish and watch the Indians taking their harvest of the salmon to be smoked for winter use, paddling their "dug out" canoes on the edge of the strong tide, and dropping back into the eddy as their forefathers did before the white man came.

The beauty of the islands and the grandeur of the Olympic Range towering over the straits of Juan de Fuca will help you to conjure up scenes of the days when the romance of the unknown lay over the Pacific Ocean, until your eye falls on a liner bound for China, and you remember that you are in the middle of one of the world's great tracks of commerce, where romance is doomed to perish as surely as the Indian.—Warburton Pike in "Canada."

EFFECT OF IMPRISONMENT ON THE MIND

Dr. Helen Bourchier, who has served one month in Holloway as a suffragette prisoner, gives an account of her mental suffering there which is of considerable psychological interest.

A calm and logical-minded woman, she writes dispassionately and convincingly. "In my own case," she says, "I suffered very much less from many of the details of prison life than the majority of my fellow prisoners. I was never at all troubled by the fact that my cell door was locked on the outside.

"I was indeed not actively conscious that it was so. It came upon me rather as a surprise that one of my fellow prisoners suffered from being locked in so acutely that after the first night she said she felt as if she would go mad, and on the second night she screamed so and was so excited and unnerved that she had to be removed to the infirmary.

"I am not a young woman, and a good deal of my life has been spent alone, therefore the solitude of my cell did not wear upon my nerves as I know it did in some other cases. I had many interesting subjects of thought with which to occupy my mind as I sat sewing at the prison tasks. For all of which reasons the fact of being a prisoner should have affected me very lightly.

"Yet I found even that short term of imprisonment in some subtle way affecting my mind. The trivial incidents of the prison life, that at first I had known and felt to be absolutely unimportant, began to loom larger and larger before my mental vision, and I found myself losing all sense of proportion.

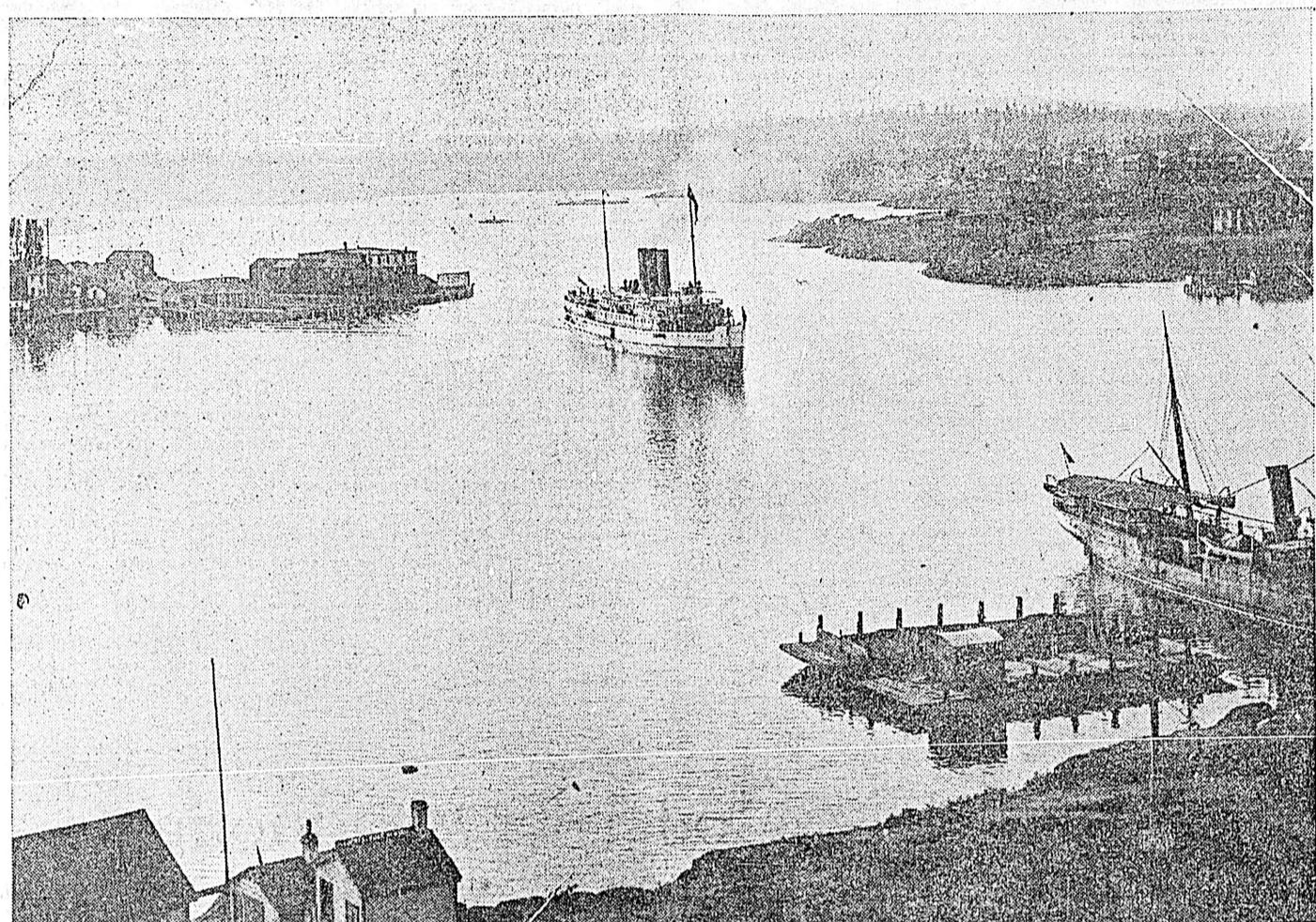
"If the needlework officer forgot to leave a pair of scissors in my cell in the morning, for instance, I could think of nothing else for the greater part of the day. If the library officer came to my cell while I was out at exercise, as happened once or twice, and in consequence my library book was not changed, that slight contretemps became a black tragedy that darkened the whole world and was brooded upon for hours.

"But the fact which showed me most startlingly the effect produced on my mind by the unnatural conditions of seclusion, silence, and monotony which prevailed in Holloway was the growth of a strange feeling of apprehension, of shrinking from the outside world. During the last week of my term I looked forward with eagerness to the moment of my release; my fellow prisoners and I reminded each other in whispers as we passed each other in the exercise yard that now there were only so many hours before the prison gates would be opened for us.

"But when the last day came I felt that if I had my choice I would choose to put off my release for another day; with a most unnatural shrinking from the outer world, I said to myself: "Not today; I shall be more ready tomorrow." And this when I had spent but one month within those walls.

"I have seen that same shrinking and apprehension in some of the life-long prisoners in the Indian zananas when such an idea has been suggested to them as that they should be free to come out into the life of the world. I have observed in them the weakening of mental fibre, the absence of all sense of proportion, the apathy and stagnation of the intellect, which I could already feel stealing over myself in the brief term of my imprisonment.

"There are some of us in the Women's Freedom League who are ready to go to prison for five years or seven years when the call comes for that sacrifice, but when we have talked it over among ourselves we have realized, we have acknowledged to each other, that when the sentence of imprisonment is passed upon us our lives will be practically ended—that we shall never do any more work in the world when the months and the years of imprisonment have worn down nerves and brain with the deadly monotony and silence and seclusion which are contrary to the laws of nature."



THE APPROACH TO THE CITY

and the Alexandra Club for women is the centre of much in the way of literary and artistic life, while the musical element is strong and supports excellent musical clubs and societies.

The famous golf links on the shores of Oak Bay are open the year round, and golf tournaments bring devotees of the game from American cities on the Pacific coast. Cricket and tennis are in full swing at this date. Yachting, rowing, and canoe and motor-boat racing occupy the attention of the members of the various aquatic clubs. Dog shows are immensely popular, and the first horse show has been held lately at Vancouver.

Life in Victoria resembles in some respects that of existence in the old land, but the spirit of adventure, romance, and enterprise permeates this polished gem of civilization set on the borders of the unexplored vastness of an undeveloped island in the Pacific ocean.—May Fitz Gibbon, in the Sphere.

Within four miles of Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, within sound of the steam whistles and less frequent church bells, lie two islands, Chatham and Discovery, named after the ships of Vancouver, and set in the heart of the tideway where the straits of Haro branch from the straits of Juan de Fuca. The inner passage is navigable for vessels of light draught, but is full of detached rocks, over which the tides flow and ebb with great strength, and in heavy weather give rise to the steep seas locally known as tide rips.

On a calm day, and with knowledge of the tides and their eddies, there is no danger or difficulty in crossing to these islands in a small boat, but they are seldom visited, as the people of Victoria have a dislike for the salt water—most unusual in a seaport town in a British colony—and thus it happens that a man can escape from the crude civilization of a growing western town and in a couple of hours find himself in British Columbia as it was in the days of Quadra and Vancouver.

A few Indians inhabit the islands, but there is no sign of the white man's invasion except at the eastern end of Discovery Island, where a lighthouse flashes its warning to the ever-increasing fleet of merchant vessels bound for and from the different ports of Vancouver Island and the mainland of British Columbia and Alaska.

In the distance, Chatham and Discovery resemble any of the smaller islands of the archipelago which extends along the coast line of the North Pacific ocean from Cape Flattery to Sitka, but a closer inspection will show many marked differences in the vegetation caused by the comparatively dry climate and the influence of a southerly latitude. The coniferous trees do not grow to any great height, owing to the poverty of the soil and the prevalence of the southeasterly gales of winter, but deciduous trees, such as oak, maple, alder, and willow, grow in great profusion; the so-called arbutus, which remains evergreen but sheds its bark, is plentiful, as well as many flowering bushes, viburnum, syringa,

geese come here in the spring in some quantities, and bird life is always abundant. The long-tailed ducks, scaups, golden eyes, and surf scoters, are in great numbers; the quaint little harlequin duck also frequents these islands, as well as gulls, cormorants, divers, grebes, guillemots, and many other sea birds.

But the most noticeable birds of all are the Northwest crows (*Corvus caurinus*), which have taken possession of the whole group of islands as a breeding ground, and at once re-

fish, and it is a fact that most of their food is found among the shell-fish and the lower animal life exposed by the receding tide. The habits of the Northwest crow are most amusing, and the coast-line of British Columbia would lose a great attraction if the local legislature were ever unwise enough to put a bounty on the destruction of these birds. The nests are usually more tidy than the English rook's nest, and are neatly lined with strips of cedar bark.

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

THE AGE OF THE EARTH

When we speak of the age of the earth we necessarily assume that it had a beginning as a separate entity. This has no bearing upon the fundamental and insolvable question as to the origin of matter. In a late issue of a New York paper there is an answer to a correspondent who asks when matter was made. The question is a very absurd one, and the answer is equally absurd, not, because of what the editor says, but because of the positiveness with which he states as a fact that matter has existed from all eternity. There is, of course, some reason in the contention that, seeing that matter exists, the burden of proof lies upon him who says there was a time when it did not exist; but, as we have yet to learn what matter is, it is much too soon to conclude that it has been and will be eternal. But this is too abstruse a question to discuss for, no matter how much we might say about it, no conclusion of any value could by any possibility be reached. When we speak of the existence of the earth as a separate entity we are upon a ground in respect to which it is possible to cite some evidence. In an article on the nebulae mention was made of the fact that in the Constellation of Orion there is to be seen a process in operation, which some astronomers think may be system of worlds in process of foundation. If this is the case considerable progress has been reached, for the nebulous matter has been concentrated at many points, and the process of solidification is in an advanced stage. The points of concentration in Orion are far, apparently, from being like the earth, although naturally some of the smaller among them may be. If there are in that constellation globes as large as the earth that have become solid, we have no telescopes sufficiently powerful to discern them; but such argument as is possible from analogy, in a case where there is a great paucity of data, bears out the suggestion that the matter constituting the great Nebula of Orion is in a far less advanced condition than that of the Solar System. In the latter the matter has concentrated into eight large masses and an innumerable number of smaller bodies, but all these individual concentrations have not reached the same stage of solidity. Between the external covering of the Sun and the small meteorites, which fall to the earth's surface there can be found in the Solar system every grade of solidity, for in this sense the term solid does not mean firmness but only separation from its surroundings. A mass of the thinnest conceivable ether floating in space is relatively a solid.

The assumption of astronomers is that the Solar System, and hence the Earth, at one time existed in the form of an exceedingly tenuous vapor. Further back of this speculation cannot go, for the human mind is not capable of conceiving the non-existence of matter and its original creation. The Age of the Earth would hardly be understood as going back to this primary condition. Examination of the nebulae suggests that to this attenuated vapor motion was imparted, and this motion caused the vapor to become luminous, which was the first stage in the process of creation. On this point Astronomy and Genesis are in accord. What caused this luminosity is a matter of supposition, but it is conceivable that the collision of the particles out of which the vapor was composed, would make them incandescent, just as the collision of steel with flint produces an incandescent spark. Assuming the occurrence of such a stage in the history of the Solar System, there is a basis upon which calculations, of a sort, can be made. They are necessarily very uncertain, and the most accurate of them is little more than a vague approximation, but assuming the existence of all solids in a gaseous form and estimating the probable rate at which the heat necessary to maintain them in that condition would be given off, it is possible to reach some idea, exceedingly indefinite though it must be as to how long a period of time was required for the earth to become solid. This has, as was mentioned in passing in a previous article, been estimated to be about 150,000,000 years. The most that any one would venture to say in such a connection is that the process of solidification might be accomplished in the period named. From this as a basis it is possible to estimate the length of time during which the Earth has existed as a separate body, and one astronomer has thought that perhaps half the period, or 75,000,000 years would be a long enough time to allow for the concentration of a part of the original nebulous matter into a sphere which in due course became the solid globe upon which we live. This is little more than a guess. It is nothing more than a suggestion of a length of time in which the earth may have been passed from the condition of an individual mass of intensely heated and greatly attenuated vapor—a vapor of which even the hardest of metals formed a part—to its present condition. This length of time might possibly be long enough to permit of the various geological process of which the rocks bear witness, but this cannot be said with certainty. At this point the question may be left, the conclusion being that we are absolutely without data from which we can infer with any reasonable certainty what the Age of the Earth as an individual member of the Solar System may be.

MAKERS OF HISTORY

XXX.

When Kublai was Grand Khan of the Mongols and ruled from the valley of the Volga to the shores of the Yellow Sea, two Venetian Brothers, Polo by name, set out on a journey eastward by way of the Black Sea and thence across Central Asia. When Kublai heard that strangers from a far country had come into his realm, he sent for them and extended a very cordial greeting, when they were ready to return he gave them a commission to the Pope asking for a hundred men to instruct his people in the ways of Christianity. The request not being complied with, the brothers returned to the Court of Kublai, taking with them the son of one of them, Marco bearing his Christian name. Kublai was greatly pleased with Marco and took him into his fullest confidence. For seventeen years Marco Polo acted as a diplomatic representative of the Great Khan and in that capacity visited all the lands of Asia, which border on the Pacific Ocean, extending his journeys to Japan, which he was the first European to set foot upon, and to which he gave the name Cipangu in the account subsequently written of his travels. A matrimonial alliance having been proposed between a Mongol princess and a Persian prince, the three Polos asked and obtained permission to travel to Teheran in her company. The journey was made by water down through the China sea and thence around by way of Singapore to the Indian Ocean and then up the Persian Gulf, whence they proceeded to Teheran. When they reached that city they learned of Kublai's death, and determined to return to Venice, bearing with them much gold and many precious stones. Marco wrote the story of their travels, but it was not believed. How can it be true? asked the wise men of their native city and they added that if such things as Marco told of the East were true, they would have known it without being instructed by an unknown adventurer. So Marco Polo's report was officially ignored, and it was only after his death, and when other adventurers came back with similar tales, that the wonderful things he told received serious consideration from any one. Then a desire arose in many minds to find a way to the East which would involve less transhipment en route and permit of the carriage of a greater quality of goods than the overland route across Asia. The Portuguese were foremost among

the adventurers, who braved the dangers of unknown seas, and when Bartholemew Diaz at length rounded the Cape of Storms, now known as the Cape of Good Hope, a way to India was opened to the world, but it does not appear as if the Portuguese navigators believed that Far Cathay, which we now call China, could be reached in this way. They thought it was too far to the North.

During the awakening of Southwestern Europe to the possibilities of overseas discoveries, Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa. From his boyhood he was inspired by a love of adventure and the fact that he died in the service of Spain was due to his having been thrown into the sea off the Portuguese Coast during a fight with pirates, whereupon he swam ashore. He remained in Portugal and made a voyage to Iceland, returning to Cadiz in Spain. Columbus was not only an adventurous navigator. He was a mystic. His son Ferdinand, writing of him, says that his father was a man of mystery; even his name Christopher Columbus, which means in English Christ-bearing Dove, or Messenger, typifying the task for which he was ordained by Providence. Columbus himself in some of his earlier letters says that he felt called upon God to fulfil the prophecies and carry the Message of Salvation to the people who lived beyond the Ocean of Darkness, as the Atlantic was called in those days. We may well suppose that he was informed as to the various traditions of discovery made by mariners, who through accident or design had been carried far to the west. We know that he was aware of the contentions made by the learned men of Egypt two thousand years before that the earth was a globe, because the records of the Council of Salamanca, before which he was called for examination, show that he endeavored to convince the assembled ecclesiastics of this fact; but they refused to believe it. They could not find the statement in the Bible, and they argued that, because people who might live beyond the ocean could not be descended from Adam and Eve, there were necessarily no people beyond the ocean, a form of argument quite in keeping with the Aristotelian system then in vogue with learned men.

The story of the first journey of Columbus has been told so often that to repeat it in this place would be superfluous. It brings out the character of the man in a wonderful way, showing that he was inspired by something else than a love of adventure or a desire to enrich himself by finding gold and precious stones in the lands he hoped to find. The evangelization of Cipangu was his primary object because he thought that land was the nearest of Oriental countries, but he was not without the expectation of making his way to Cathay and bearing the story of the Cross to the millions of whom Marco Polo had written more than a century and a half before. He thought he discovered India, when he landed on the little island of San Salvador. He believed that Cuba might be a part of the territory of the Grand Khan, and when at length he reached the Mainland near the mouth of the Oronoco, we find him turning his ships northward in the hope of discovering either Cipangu itself or some passage through the land which would lead to that mysterious empire.

That Columbus must have a prominent place in the list of Makers of History will be conceded without argument. His achievement created an epoch. His discoveries excited the ambition as well as the cupidity of others and in a short time the western seas swarmed with adventurers. It was not long before Balboa looked out upon the Pacific Ocean, the Great South Sea as he called it, from the summit of the Isthmian Mountains and Magellan, with rare enterprise, followed the South American coast until he reached the Strait which bears his name, and sailed boldly out upon the waters of the greatest of the oceans. One of the results of the voyage of Columbus was that the world was shown to be larger than it had been believed to be. The maps, which were in use before his time, showed Cipangu, or Japan, to be not very far west of the Azores, but rather to the northward. The discovery of America was a terrible shock to the authority of those who assumed to speak with authority on all subjects of human knowledge and gave an impetus to original investigation in every field of research.

Efforts have been made by some writers to lessen the fame of Columbus by representing that he must have heard of the existence of lands beyond the ocean and that he was really only in search of what had already been discovered when he led his little squadron of what a contemporary calls "three little, leaky vessels" towards the setting sun. But even if this were the case, and it cannot be shown to be so, his courage and enthusiasm were none the less noble. For eighteen years he labored to secure the assistance necessary to enable him to undertake his great task, and it may be assumed that if evidence had been available to show that he was only attempting to do what had already been done, he either would not have been so long in securing some patron to give him the needed aid, or would have failed to obtain it at all. The discovery of America was an event of such supreme importance that we may venture to break the continuity of this series of articles by a brief account of what are said to have been discoveries of the New World before the Genoese raised the Cross on the Island of San Salvador. This will be attempted in the next article.

JEWS AND CHRISTIANS

We find in an eastern paper an interview with one of the Messrs. Guggenheim, a member of the great copper firm, in which the advisability of intermarriages between the Jews and Christians is discussed. We have no intention of dealing with that question, but Mr. Guggenheim mentioned one thing which has never received the consideration which it deserves. He said that the introduction of Christianity was really a Jewish reformation, and he described it as Judaism with its encumbrances laid aside. Dr. Hirsch, a renowned Jewish Rabbi, who visited the Pacific Coast some fifteen years ago, said in a lecture delivered in Seattle that Christians forgot that Jesus of Nazareth was a Jew. Whether it is possible for Judaism and Christianity to discover a common ground upon which they can stand in a united effort for the betterment of humanity no one can undertake to say, but Christians might do something towards the realization of such a consummation if they would endeavor to realize the fact to which Mr. Guggenheim referred. There never was the slightest justification for the intense hostility of the Christians towards the Jews. It does not appear to have existed to any very great degree in the years immediately following the Crucifixion, and yet one might understand why the followers of the Victim of Calvary might well have been deeply incensed against those who were responsible for His death. The hostility was of later growth, and we are inclined to think that it was largely the outcome of the attitude of Imperial Rome towards the Jewish people. Rome was tolerant of all religions except that professed by the Jews, which it did not endeavor to differentiate from that of the Christians. A Jew was hated by Pagan Rome because of his religious faith, which led him to assume an attitude of hostility to the practice of the Romans, who ascribed divine honors to their emperors. From this the transition to persecution of the Jews by the civil authorities, when Christianity became the State religion the transition was easy. It seems as if it were time for Judaism and Christianity to understand each other better. The former has been the great exponent of Monotheism; the latter that of personal righteousness. The two combined might wield an influence that would revolutionize the world.

Famous Frenchmen of the Eighteenth Century

XIV.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

THE DEATH OF ROBESPIERRE

Tallien was now forging to the front place in the ranks of the Revolutionists. From the beginning of his career he had exercised great influence over the lower classes, an influence second only to that exerted by Marat. Like the latter he had at first been proprietor of a little paper which he used as the mouthpiece to further his doctrines, and which in friendly rivalry to "L'ami du peuple," he called "L'ami des citoyens." In his manner of living he was most shamefully immoral, but the immorality found a check when he fell in love with Madame de Fontenay. For some time he was the instigator of no more crimes, nor took part in any affairs of a questionable nature. The Convention, suspicious of this sudden change of character, called him to account for it, whereupon to prove their suspicions without foundation he became more recklessly cruel than ever. Robespierre, who whatever else may be said of him, was not a licentious man, became thoroughly disgusted with Tallien's immorality, and had his name struck off from the list of members of the Jacobin Club, a club which had 1200 branches throughout France and which was famous as being responsible for the Reign of Terror. In retaliation Tallien undertook to rally the Dantonites, and antagonize them against Robespierre. The fall of the latter may be directly traced to Tallien's indefatigable efforts. The populace of Paris was like a weather-vane, blown about helplessly by the will of those in power, today in one direction, tomorrow in another, and as Tallien's power increased and that of Robespierre declined, those who had been prone to consider "The Incurruptible" as their inspired leader and deliverer, became his enemies and executioners.

Saint Just with great lack of discrimination, selected upon this inauspicious time to name Robespierre as Dictator. It was not a popular move. The people were ready to follow a leader but not to acknowledge a master. Saint Just made a speech before the Assembly which he ended as follows:

"Misfortune has reached a climax. The country is in a state of anarchy—I declare upon my honor and upon my conscience that I see only one means of safety; and that is the concentration of power in the hands of one man who has enough genius, force, patriotism and generosity to become the embodiment of public authority—a man at once virtuous, inflexible as well as an incorruptible citizen. That man is Robespierre, it is only he that can save the State. I ask that he be invested with the Dictatorship."

But every man in the Assembly was suspicious of his neighbor and dared not second the motion of Saint Just, though one and all were afraid of the vengeance of Robespierre. Tallien was invited to head an attack against the would-be Dictator and Saint Just in the Convention the following day.

The scene was a dramatic and memorable one. Saint Just was the first to mount the tribune. He had barely begun his discourse when he was interrupted by Tallien, whose words met with great applause. Again Saint Just attempted to speak, and another member interrupted him beginning furiously to attack Robespierre. But the latter had put up with all that his fiery nature would stand. Livid and trembling with rage, he sprang up the steps of the tribune. "I demand liberty to speak," he cried.

A loud shout echoed through the hall.

"Down with the tyrant!"

Tallien dashed once more to the tribune and stood beside him.

"And I demand that the veil be torn away," he cried, "and that all conspirators be unmasked."

There was an uproar in the Convention. The little group that favored Robespierre was conspicuous by its isolation. Tallien continued to speak, Robespierre standing beside him, his fiery glance resting now upon him, now upon the sea of faces beneath. At length as Tallien paused for a moment he seized upon the opportunity and grasping at the tribune with both hands, he turned his face toward the members of the moderate party.

"It is to you virtuous and honorable men of the Plain that I address myself," he said. "I will not speak to scoundrels."

"Down with the tyrant," responded the Plain.

The president rang the bell to silence the orator.

"President of Assassins" screamed Robespierre, his words almost inarticulate with rage. "I demand liberty to speak."

"The blood of Danton is choking him," someone called.

Then followed a storm of shouting. "A decree, a decree."

Robespierre looked upon them all with fearless defiant eyes. A thousand menacing faces surrounded him. He stood at bay, a pitiful figure, perhaps, and worthy of his punishment, but meriting some admiration nevertheless for his undaunted bearing.

"Send me to my death," he cried, with scornful indifference.

"Thou hast merited it a thousand times," was the reply.

"I ask to share the lot of my brother," cried the younger Robespierre, springing beside him in the tribune.

"Thy wish shall be granted," was the response. A decree for Robespierre means a decree for you, for Saint Just and for Couthon. Couthon is a tiger thirsting for blood, he would mount to the throne upon our corpses."

"I mount the throne," said Couthon with great sarcasm.

He was a paralytic and could not use his limbs, but had to be carried from place to place by his bearer. His physical infirmity did not lessen his mental power, and he had been one of the most sanguinary of the Revolutionists.

The decree was proclaimed. But many of the people still favored Robespierre whom they had so long feared and respected. The Jacobins swore to protect him. He was arrested but was released and set at the head of an insurrectionary army.

Once more the tocsin sounded throughout Paris and the gates of the city were closed. Once more the people trembled with terror of what the ominous sound must mean, and those who could armed themselves to be in readiness for what would follow. All who conspired against the Convention were declared outlaws and condemned to execution, therefore many who had intended to remain faithful to Robespierre abandoned their purpose. As for the one-time leader he had no hope since the first fatal meeting in the Assembly. Historians claim that he had been chosen to show his old-time confidence and authority he might have escaped execution. But he lost heart and his weakness meant the lack of courageous action on the part of his followers.

He was at the club of the Jacobins, listening listlessly to the arguments of the leaders, when one Meda, who had managed to gain admittance by shouting to those at the door, "Long Live Robespierre," rushed up to him and stood before him, his pistol in his hand.

"Surrender traitor," he cried, and shot him through the jaw.

He was followed by a crowd of men bent upon the arrest of Robespierre and his accomplices.

"Kill me," begged Saint Just of Lebas. But the latter shook his head and placing his weapon against his own head, he pressed the trigger and fell dead. The younger Robespierre fled through the crowd to an open window from which he jumped. He was picked up dead. Couthon's bearer was shot, but Couthon fell to the floor unharmed.

It was five o'clock of the same day when the fatal cart bore Robespierre and Saint Just to execution.

When the news went abroad that Robespierre was no more, there was great jubilation throughout France, especially the prisons of France. At the Conciergerie, Madame Beauharnais (afterwards Empress Josephine) and Madame de Fontenay (afterwards Madame Tallien) were awaiting word of their condemnation. The joyful tidings reaching them they embraced one another, feeling that they were already delivered.

THE STORY TELLER

Long after the death of the elder George Grossmith, the British income tax commissioners sent to the son, the well-known actor, a notice assessing the income of the deceased at \$10,000. Mr. Grossmith returned the document to the proper quarter, with the following note written across it:

"I am glad to learn my father is doing so well in the next world; \$10,000 is a great deal more than he ever made in this life. Kindly forward this notice to his new address, and remember me affectionately to him."

Father Vaughan, the London priest who has achieved notoriety, is said to have, in addition to his more deliberate rhetoric, the art of putting wisdom into a pointed phrase, which is the definition of the brightest wit. Often his irony is very quick and flashing.

Once, when he was being shown a portrait of Henry VIII. by Holbein at Trinity College, some one asked him what he would do if King Harry stepped down from his frame.

"I should tell the ladies to leave the room," was his instant reply.

One day recently in an eastern village a man lost a horse, and failing to find him, went down to the public square and offered a reward of \$5 to whoever would bring him back. A half-witted fellow who heard the offer volunteered to discover the whereabouts of the horse, and, sure enough, he returned in half an hour, leading him by his bridle.

The owner was surprised at the ease with which his half-witted friend had found the beast, and on passing the \$5 to him, he asked:

"Tell me, how did you find the horse?"

To which the other made answer: "Waal, I thought to myself, where would I go if I was a hoss; and I went there, and he had."

It is not strange that the young lawyer congratulated himself when he married a young woman of exquisite mind—a thin, big-headed girl in spectacles. A friend was introduced to the lady one night, and later on the bridegroom said to him:

"George, what do you think of her?"

George puffed thoughtfully on his cigar. "Well," he said, "to tell you the truth, she isn't much to look at, is she?"

The husband's face fell. "Ah, but," he said eagerly, "what a mind she has! Externally, perhaps she isn't all that could be desired, but within—ah! George, she has beautiful mind."

George smiled. "Then have her turned," he said.

"It is an invariable fact," said the professor at the club, "that the sense of sight travels more rapidly than the sense of sound. You will observe, sir, that when a bit of ordnance is fired from a fortress or a man-of-war you see the puff of smoke that comes coincidently with the explosion several moments before you hear the report thereof. Thus it is always—"

Diagnosis of Condition of "Sick Man of Europe"



TERRIBLE and sanguinary war, shaking the four quarters of the world, was predicted as inevitable, but Turkey, the immediate sufferer, shows no disposition to take so tragic a view of the situation, and the scaramongers have now come reluctantly to recognize the fact that, so far as the chief disputants are concerned, there is nothing to fight about. Turkey has been roughly and rudely treated, and that at a time when she had secured the sympathy and respect of all the world by her efforts at internal reform; but she has not lost an inch of territory or a piastré of revenue. We are glad to see that the weekly reviews, having had time to reflect, take this view of the situation, following the wise and judicious lead given by Sir Edward Grey. We may be permitted again to direct attention to what the Foreign Secretary said on this point, and what no doubt he repeated to M. Isvolsky in their interview. Said Sir Edward Grey:

"The material and practical change which has been made is not great. Bulgaria has declared its independence, but it had autonomy before, and the difference between autonomy and independence is not, from the practical point of view, so very great, whatever it may be from the sentimental. The provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were under Austrian administration before, and the fact that she now has announced her intention of taking them over entirely and for good is not such a very material and practical change. But the manner in which this has been brought about is, to say the least of it, both irregular and abrupt."

In a word, Bulgaria and Austria have taken a short cut, and have thus violated diplomatic etiquette, and they will have to pay for it. Money will be much more useful to Turkey just now than territory, and the "compensation" that may be decreed by European diplomacy will be very welcome to the depleted treasury of the Porte. Bulgaria has seized a section of the Eastern railway, and for that she will have to pay. She has also temporarily alienated the tribute which Eastern Roumelia owes to Turkey, and for that a capitalized sum will be due. Greece is in the same situation with regard to Crete, and, although Bosnia and Herzegovina paid no tribute, there can be little doubt that there also Austria will not grudge a monetary solatium to Turkey for the "irregular and abrupt" fashion in which the provinces were annexed. We are not sure indeed that it would not be wise for England to take advantage of the opportunity in order to "regularize" her position in Cyprus and in Egypt on the same cash basis. We pay tribute to Turkey for governing well countries which she governed ill, and it would, in our opinion, be of mutual benefit if we paid over a lump sum, and thus obtained a free hand. It has been calculated that Turkey might thus obtain in all a sum of over twenty million pounds in return for an unreal and shadowy suzerainty, and this sum would do much to place the imperial finances on something like a safe basis.

We have not in all this—any more than has Sir Edward Grey—the slightest desire to minimize or to weaken the sense of treaty obligations. We merely wish to emphasize the obvious truth that the position of Turkey is a peculiar and altogether exceptional one, and that under no circumstances can the public conscience of Europe contemplate the possibility of handing back to Turkish rule Christian populations which have by one means or another managed to emancipate themselves. If the Young Turks by their courage and statesmanship and enlightened patriotism can so restore and rejuvenate their country that Christian and Turk can dwell together in a spirit of mutual fair play and toleration, then the decay of Turkey may be arrested, and the empire placed on a normal European basis. All Europe would welcome such a consummation. But those who have by a great price already obtained their freedom are not likely to run any risks by re-entering a dubious partnership. Meanwhile, the situation is viewed more calmly in every quarter. Even in Servia, where the danger of boiling over was very real for twenty-four hours or so, the Skupstina appears to be taking a rational view of the affair. The Serbo-Bosnian frontier and the Turko-Bulgarian frontier are the danger points, for a band of irregulars might at any moment precipitate a collision by some act of brutal violence such as is only too common in the Balkan Peninsula. But there, too, we hope that the worst is past. As for the Great Powers, they have not, and never had, the remotest intention of fighting. Instead of that they are discussing quite calmly the best method of restoring diplomatic order. England, France, Russia and Italy have formally pointed out to Austria and Bulgaria the reprehensible nature of their conduct, and they are in active consultation as to the practical steps to be taken. England has sent a formidable fleet from Malta to the Aegean in order to give moral support to Turkey, and incidentally to keep an eye on Crete and Samos and other islands that threaten to cause trouble. Russia proposes a congress of the Powers to discuss and revise the whole situation, a proposal which is received with a decided lack of enthusiasm both by England and by Turkey. England has no great desire for a congress that might ask questions as to the precise date on which we propose to evacuate Cyprus or even Egypt, where our position, diplomatically speaking, is irregular; and as for

Turkey, she has the melancholy reflection that congresses do not in general tend to an increase of Turkish territory or prestige.—Belfast Whig.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in a recent speech said: During the last three months there has been a most remarkable change in the attitude of the people of this country to the Turkish government. For a generation past our relations with the government of Turkey have been those of constant friction and remonstrance, but they have changed from friction and remonstrance to very deep sympathy. For nearly a generation past, as the papers have shown, there has been nothing but a tale of outrage and violence coming from such places as Armenia and Macedonia, and we in common with other

the improvement came later, but when it did come on the reports we have received during the last month show the change was equally favorable and complete. Hatred, strife and oppression have been swept away, and they have been replaced by fair play, peace and goodwill—goodwill which is the surest guarantee of peace, more sure than any treaty or any constitution, or anything else. (Cheers.) Well, never in history, I think, has there been a change more sudden and so beneficent. It would have been incredible if it had not occurred, and a profound impression has been produced upon all who have been in contact with it by the upright character and purity of motives of the men who have brought this change about. There has been patriotism in the best sense of the word, a patriotism which

ing the work, but at this hopeful and critical moment has come the declaration of Bulgarian independence and the news that Austria is going to take over Bosnia and Herzegovina, while she renounced her rights over another portion of Turkish territory. Well, everyone who has read the newspapers the last two or three days realizes the apprehension which that news has caused. I speak with some reserve as to consequences, because there are other Powers more intimately concerned in these particular changes than we are ourselves, but I hope and think that there is no reason why what has happened so far should lead to any disturbance of the peace. (Cheers.) And I not only hope but also think it will not lead to any disturbance. The material and practical change which has been made is not so

used to be urged upon us by other Powers that we must not press them to such a point as would make it difficult to secure the consent of the Turkish Government, because if we did press things to such a point complications would ensue. Well, I think it is doubly desirable to bear that consideration in mind at the present time, for any slighting of the new regime in Turkey might give a military direction to a movement which is now entirely peaceful. It might imperil all reforms in Turkey. It might plunge Macedonia and Armenia back into the deplorable state which they were in up to quite a short time ago, and which, if it had been continued, would undoubtedly have led sooner or later to a breach of the peace. (Hear, hear.) What therefore should our attitude be? Our attitude, I think, should be this. We cannot recognise the right of any Power or State to alter an international treaty without the consent of the other parties to it. (Cheers.) We cannot ourselves recognize the result of any such action till the other Powers have been consulted, including especially in this case Turkey, who is one of the other Powers most closely concerned. (Cheers.) Because if it is to become the practice in foreign politics that any single Power or State can at will make abrupt violations of international treaties you will undermine public confidence with all of us, and I think the feeling is growing in Europe to desire to see the pace of the increase of expenditure upon armaments diminish. But you cannot expect to see the expenditure on armaments diminish if people live in apprehension that treaties can be constantly altered without the consent of all the Powers who are parties to them, and the risk, I feel, is this, that what already has been done may lead to further questions being raised which would entail new complications. (Hear, hear.) In any case it would be very desirable to lose no time in assuring Turkey that in any revision of the Treaty of Berlin which frees other Powers or States, such as Austria and Bulgaria, from particular obligations the interest and status of Turkey will receive full consideration and be adequately safeguarded. (Cheers.) We earnestly desire to see things so fairly guided that the result of any changes may not be to discourage but to give real and effective support to the progress of the new Government and Constitution in Turkey, and we shall use our influence to that end. (Loud cheers.) The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to discuss current political questions at home, and, in reply to a vote of thanks to himself and confidence in the Government, he said—"This Government have desired to maintain peace, and have maintained peace, and I see every prospect that Great Britain is likely to continue to remain at peace." (Loud cheers.)

ONCE DOMINATED PACIFIC

"When the United States fleet steamed into New Zealand waters," writes an Auckland correspondent of The Standard of Empire, "the magnificent array of warships left one section of the community wholly unmoved. No Maori could be brought to see anything wonderful about it. They have traditions of their own about navigation, and when they recall the fact that their ancestors explored the Antarctic in their big decked canoes, discovered America, populated Japan, and sailed the Pacific from end to end, you cannot persuade them that there is anything remarkable about the visit of the United States' battleships. All the way from the Siam Peninsula to New Zealand, and up to the northward beyond Saghalien, the Maoris, according to their own legends, have left their traces; and it is certainly a curious fact that there are hundreds of words in Malaysian dialects which are still part of the Maori vernacular of today."

ONE THING SURE

A young lady whose beauty is equal to her bluntness in conversation was visiting a house where other guests were assembled, among them the eldest son of a rich manufacturer. The talk turned on matrimonial squabbles. Said the eligible party: "I hold that the correct thing for the husband is to begin as he intends to go on. Say that the question was one of smoking. Almost immediately I would show my intentions by lighting a cigar and settling the question forever."

"And I would knock the thing out of your mouth!" cried the imperious beauty.

"Do you know?" rejoined the young man, "I don't think you would be there!"—Everybody's Magazine.

NATURAL DEDUCTION

Her Mother—How long has Mr. Sloboy been courting you?

The Daughter—Nearly two years.

Her Mother—I should think he'd get tired of making love to you.

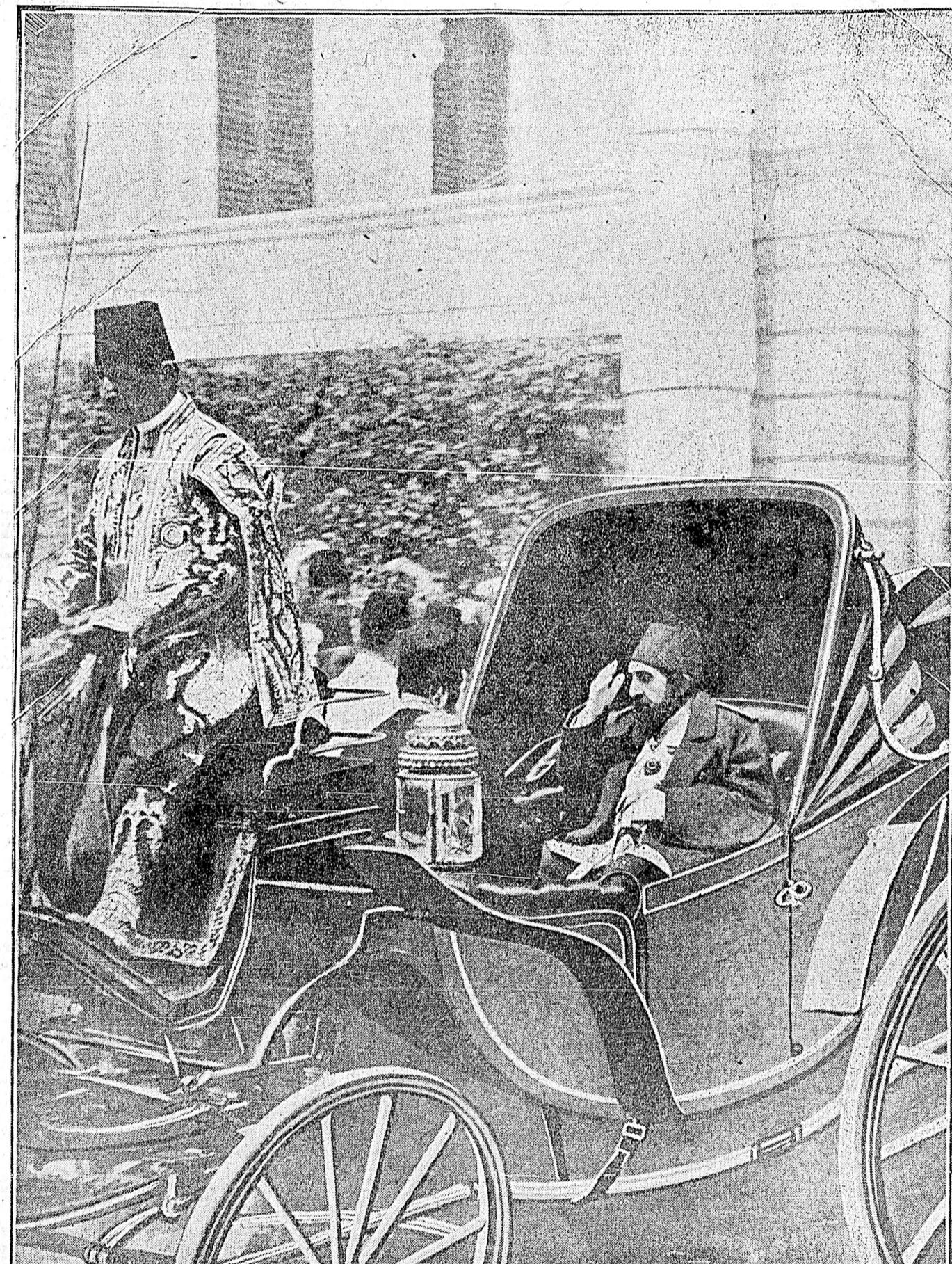
The Daughter—I guess he has. At least he proposed last night.—Chicago News.

Snicker—I dreamed last night that I was a millionaire.

Kicker—Well, I might as well have been one for all the sleep I got last night.—Bohemian Magazine.

"Old man, I hate to say it, but you're drunk."

"G'wan, I've been to a new thought banquet. I'm thinking in curves."—Louisville Courier-Journal.



HIS MAJESTY ABDUL HAMID II.

—The Sphere.

Powers have been devoting ourselves to the arduous and exhausting and thankless task of endeavoring to improve these affairs against the will of the Turkish government. Well, just lately, within the last few months, the Turks themselves have shown sympathy with the sufferings of their own people, because the sufferings were not confined to Christians, but were those of Mahometans and Christians alike. They have shown alarm at the certain ruin which would overtake their own country if the mis-government continued. The Turkish army share that feeling, and the people and the army together swept away the old regime, obtained a constitution and have changed the government. The effect of that has been nothing short of marvelous in those parts of the Turkish empire which had been suffering before. In Macedonia crimes of violence on any large scale ceased almost immediately. In Armenia

was peaceful and unaggressive, desiring nothing but the good of their own country without designs upon any other. (Hear, hear.) Well, the task of the new Turkish government was bound to be difficult. You cannot repair the mischief of generations in a month or a year, but the prospect under the new regime in Turkey was fair and wonderful compared with the prospect which had obtained before. Now, I am sure I speak not only my own feelings, but the feelings of the whole of this country when I say that when we contemplated the change which has been produced in Turkey in the last few months by the new regime it was our desire and our hope that nothing should be done outside Turkey which would in any way disturb the work of reform which the Turks had taken in hand. We wished to see them have a fair opportunity and every encouragement, and that they should have every chance of develop-

great. Bulgaria has declared its independence, but it had autonomy before, and the difference between autonomy and independence is not from the practical point of view so very great, whatever it may be from the sentimental. The provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were under Austrian administration before, and the fact that she now has announced her intention of taking them over entirely and for good is not such a very great material and practical change, but the manner in which this has been brought about is, to say the least of it, both irregular and abrupt. It is an alteration of the Treaty of Berlin which was done without previous agreement with other Powers, and, so far as I know, without any word in advance to Turkey, who is the Power most intimately concerned in the change. Now, ladies and gentlemen, when we were pressing for reforms in Macedonia it



THE SIMPLE LIFE



THE HOME GARDEN

THE NEWER ENGLISH ROSES

N attempting to deal with the numerous Roses that have been placed before the Rose world in recent years, one is forced to have some method or arrangement, and I propose, therefore, to take first of all those Roses that are likely to prove of some service to the Rose exhibitor, and then to deal with the remainder in the two sections of climbers and dwarfs. In order to avoid repetition, I shall limit these notes to the Roses introduced during the three years 1905, 1906 and 1907.

It is pleasing to be able to note the advance this is being made in the quality of the flowers, in their freedom of flowering, also in the not unimportant question of growth, and last, but by no means least, to the great majority being more or less fragrant, some quite pronouncedly so. These facts point to the stiffening of the standard now required by the purchasing public; it is no longer simply a question of being new, pure and simple. Unless the Rose has some marked feature it has no chance of recognition, and its life, seen in the pages of the catalogues, is a very short one. I would endeavor to take them alphabetically.

Avoca (Hybrid Tea).—Sent out last year by Messrs. Alexander Dickson & Sons of Newtowndale, Ireland. I have been delighted with what I have seen of this Rose; the color is a good crimson-scarlet, the shapely long pointed buds opening out well, and it is sweetly scented. A good grower, but not so free-flowering as some of this firm's novelties. The flowers are reminiscent in shape of C. J. Grahame; that is to say, they are on the thin side, but do not open to an eye so quickly, and keep their color well without going off into a bad purple. It is said to be especially good as a cut back, and is undoubtedly one of the best of its color in this section, which want these scarlet roses badly. It received the gold medal of the National Rose Society at the autumn show at Vincent Square last year, and is a better rose than its appearance then led some to think.

Betty (Hybrid Tea, 1905).—I referred to this Rose recently; it has not been Betty's year, but some excellent flowers have been exhibited nevertheless. Its color and the beautiful shape of the young flower will, particularly in a cool season, always make this Rose useful; but it is a garden Rose first and an exhibitor's one afterwards.

Chales J. Grahame (Hybrid Tea, 1905).—If only it had a few more petals what a flower this would be; its color is dazzling, and a good bloom stands out in a quite startling fashion among a long bed of the newer roses, but it was very difficult to catch it during the exhibition season this year. It has made some wonderful growth, which seems to be a feature of the scarlet Hybrid Teas as compared with the Hybrid Perpetuals of the same color. All exhibitors must grow it for the sake of its color; we shall not always have such a tropical heat as this year during the last week of June and the first in July, and in a cool season C. J. Grahame will be wanted.

Countess of Annesley (Hybrid Tea, 1905).—This year the relative value from the exhibition point of view of this rose was very little. Last year I was inclined to think its large shell petals placed it in front of the Countess of Derby, but this year the position was easily reversed. At its best a beautiful rose with a good scent.

Countess of Derby (Hybrid Tea, 1908).—All the roses I have mentioned so far have been the product of that home of the Rose, the Newtowndale Nurseries, and this is one of the best of the many good ones that have left Messrs. Alex. Dickson's hands. Besides being useful for exhibition its free-flowering qualities make it an excellent garden rose; it is in full flower with me as I write, notwithstanding the rain and the wind of the previous week. Again, a good Tea scent has to be noted.

Countess of Gosford (Hybrid Tea, 1906).—A rather thin but large petalled rose of beautiful shape that has kept well in cool season; the color is a blending of salmon pink and rose with a suspicion of old gold, and lasts well. It comes from Messrs. McGredy and Son, of Portadown, and is, no doubt, the fore-runner of many beautiful roses from the same source, if one may judge from the batch of new seedlings the firm exhibited at the Manchester show. It is very free flowering.

Contesse Alexandra Kinsky (Tea, Soupert et Notting, 1905).—This is one of those roses on the border line, not an exhibition rose always, but occasionally good enough; creamy white, with a deeper centre that is very beautiful in the bud opening into a full flower. My plants have done well, sufficiently, at any rate, to warrant mention here and to receive a further trial. At the same time it is not such a good rose as

Contesse de Saxe (Tea, Soupert et Notting, 1905).—This is of very similar coloring, but better shape, that has again been quite good with me. It is perhaps a purer white than Contesse A. Kinsky, and is undoubtedly worthy of more extended cultivation. I recommend it to all Tea growers as a good new Tea for exhibition.

David Harum (Hybrid Tea, E. G. Hill & Co., 1904).—A good rose with reflexed petals, but not a very strong grower with me; the color is rosy pink. The flowers open well and are occasionally good enough for the front row. It has been well shown on more than one occasion by Messrs. George Paul & Son, of Chestnut.

Dr. J. Campbell Hall (Messrs. A. Dickson & Sons, 1904).—I mention this rose because it has been especially good with me this year. Its color, always beautiful, has been particularly fine, recalling the superb flowers I saw of it in the nurseries at Newtowndale the year it was sent out. It is not possible to accurately describe the color—deep coral rose, suffused pale pink almost to white at edge of petals. It is even better as a garden rose than most of the exhibition varieties, as it is free flowering and the buds have such long footstalks that it need not be disbudded as much as some varieties.

Dr. William Gordon (Hybrid Perpetual, William Paul & Son, 1905).—The only plant I have of this has done well; it is a good grower and the flowers look well on the plant, for a Hybrid Perpetual free-flowering, and the blooms last well, being of large size and of the old-fashioned circular shape; fragrant, bright pink in color. It obtained an award of merit at the Royal Horticultural Society's Temple show last year.

Earl of Warwick (Hybrid Tea, William Paul and Son, 1904).—Pale salmon pink, deeper centre, but no vermillion in any of the flowers that I have seen, although I see it is so described in the National Rose Society's catalogue. It is

harrow thoroughly to form a good seed bed and induce the weed seeds to germinate. As soon as a growth of young weeds is obtained cultivate them out. Repeat the harrowing and cultivating several times, as by each stirring of the soil more weed seeds will be made to germinate and the young plants destroyed by the cultivation. Thus the soil will be to a large extent freed from the weed seeds that under ordinary conditions would produce a growth of weeds in the crop the following season.

It is a good practice, especially if the soil is apt to be a little damp and cold, to ridge up the garden last thing before the ground freezes. This will hasten the warming and drying of the ground in the spring, and when the ridges are harrowed down any weeds that have escaped the fall cultivation will be destroyed.

If patches of weeds are allowed to seed in the fence corners and waste places near the garden, the foregoing treatment will be of little avail, as the soil will be reseeded by every wind that blows. All such patches of weeds must, therefore, be cut before they mature their seeds.

Care must be taken not to use manure containing weed seeds. Manure suspected of containing weed seeds should be piled and allowed to heat thoroughly before being applied

stem of the tree and some distance away. The distance will vary according to the size of the specimen being dealt with, but a good general rule is to make the line one-third the distance from the stem as the tree is high. Thus if a tree is 9 feet high the half-circle line should be made 3 feet from the stem, or in similar proportion. The idea of only going half-way round the tree at one operation is that this will probably prove sufficient to bring the tree into bearing; if not, the other half is done two years hence.

A trench 12 inches to 18 inches wide is next taken out to a depth of 1 foot or more so as to reach all the large roots, these being severed close to the inner side of the trench. A sharp knife must be employed, and the cut should be made from below in an upward yet sloping outwards direction. When 12 inches or 18 inches down it is a good plan to tunnel under the mass of soil and roots towards the bole of the tree, severing all large roots encountered in the course of this work. This tunnelling is probably of more benefit than anything else, as the roots found thus are usually those which take a straight downward course.

To fill up the trench will be the next task, and this requires some care. Where it is easily

ley will not always grow freely in some soils; the young seedlings canker and die. In quite another part of the garden the plants will often thrive well, so it is a good plan to transplant some of the best seedlings to various quarters in the same garden during the month of September. A few rows of plants should be in partial shade, while others are in the open; then if one batch fails to grow the other might succeed. The young seedlings should be lifted with the aid of a trowel or hand-fork from different parts of the rows without disturbing the roots of those left.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES

Dig the borers out of the apple, peach and plum trees.

In packing apples be careful not to press the fruit too hard.

Lettuce to be wintered should be put in cold frames this month.

There is time yet to build a root cellar for storing vegetables.

Clean off old asparagus plantations and give a dressing of manure.

Lift some parsley plants and set in cold frame or in a light cool cellar or under a shed.

Rake up all trash and burn and destroy many hibernating insects and plant diseases.

In harvesting beets pull out and the tops cut or twist off. Don't cut the top of the root off.

AROUND THE FARM

FATTENING SHEEP

The following points should be considered in the successful fattening of sheep: (1) A mixture of two or more concentrated foods is better than one concentrated food alone. (2) The allowance of cake and grain should be gradually increased as the fattening process continues, commencing with, say, two pounds a head per week, and finishing with, say, six to ten pounds, according to the size of the sheep. (3) A monotonous diet should be avoided, and this refers to both green food and trough food. (4) The greater the amount of bulky food consumed the more rapid and economical will the fattening process be.

Young sheep fattening for the butcher usually consume from 100 to 160 pounds of roots or green food, such as cabbages or rape, a head per week, and from three to eight pounds of hay, or hay and straw. The consumption of concentrated food varies from two to ten pounds a head per week, being on the average about five pounds.

Where sheep are growing rapidly and at the same time putting on flesh—such as is the case with ram lambs to be sold for service at about eight months old—there must be plenty of variety in the diet, and the trough food must be rich in flesh-forming material. A good mixture for this purpose is linseed cake and peas, with or without malt dust.

SEAWEED AS MANURE

To inland farmers this paragraph will have little interest, but agriculturists, who live near the coast, have a valuable product at hand that is extremely useful in the manuring of land. Many of them do not need to be told above this, and during the winter season, when seaweed is washed up by rough seas and deposited on the tide line, the carting of the material on to the land for manurial purposes is a routine occupation. We learn from the agricultural chemist that the chief fertilizer contained in seaweed is potash, and in consequence of this alone it is a good fertilizer, but our experience with it has taught us that seaweed is an excellent thing to mix with barnyard manure prior to application. Not only does the organic matter in the seaweed decompose quickly, but it also aids the decomposition of the manure, and even if the latter contains much long litter it soon decays if seaweed is mixed with the heap and quickly becomes suitable for application on the land. In our opinion we consider that the best use is made of seaweed when it is mixed with heaps of yard manure for a time before it is applied.—Ex.

POULTRY NOTES

A goose, ordinarily, will raise twenty goslings during the year. They have been known to hatch and raise their young when twenty-five years old.

Many a farmer whose flock has been visited by dogs, and whose sheep have failed to show profit, would do well to turn his attention to the raising of geese.

Sunflower seed or a little flax put in the feed will put a shine on the plumage. Every poultry man should raise sunflowers for the chicks—both old and young.

One bad egg is enough to lose a good customer. Eggs from stolen nests are risky recommendations of "strictly fresh" eggs. You are wary of them yourself, but your customer's loss confidence begins when the egg is broken.

A close observance and constancy with the flock enables us to know, by sight, what hens lay every day and those that lay every other day or do not lay at all, but we must never lose sight of the fact that the cockerels are half the flock in breeding value. Many of the same rules that apply to the race horse, the cow or the hen also apply to cockerels. The small neck and head, the alert eye and activity are all pointers in the right direction.



distinct and has been often exhibited this year; in fact, I consider it the best exhibition Rose we have had from these raisers for some time, and it is, moreover, a good garden Rose that can be recommended for general cultivation.

Frau Ernst Borsig (Hybrid Tea, P. Lambert, 1907).—I have seen this Rose strongly recommended to exhibitors, but I should hardly care to go as far as that; at the same time it is a very beautiful variety, robust in growth rather than vigorous, smooth wood and good broad foliage; color rosy carmine. The best of this raiser's 1907 set.

General McArthur (Hybrid Tea, E. G. Hill & Co., 1905).—This is a good Rose of very fine color with a strong scent; vigorous grower. The raiser, who was over in England this year and was present at the National Show in the Royal Botanic Gardens, seemed to think it was a better flower than Richmond. I have not sufficient plants to speak positively about it, but I am sure it is well worth trying. The Irish growers, who seem to patronize these American Roses more than their English confreres, have exhibited this Rose well on several occasions.—H. E. Molyneux, in the Garden.

THE FALL TREATMENT OF GARDEN WEEDS

Perhaps in no place do weeds give more trouble or look more unsightly than in the vegetable garden. Many gardens are so badly infested with weeds that constant hoeing and cultivation is required throughout the season in order to keep them out of the rows and give the crop a fair chance. This continuous hoeing and cultivating is tedious, laborious and costly, and might to a large extent be done away with and time and money saved by proper attention being given to the garden in the fall of the year after the crop has been removed.

Most of the weeds that are pests in the vegetable garden are annuals, such as pigweed and lamb's quarters, or winter annuals like shepherd's purse. The majority of them mature seeds late in the fall after the ordinary cultivation of the garden has ceased and the seeds of most of them will germinate as soon as they are mature. The treatment, therefore, is to plow the ground as soon as the crop is removed to prevent the maturing of the weeds. This plowing must be shallow, not more than three or four inches deep in order to keep the weed seeds in the soil near the surface. Next

"A stitch in time saves nine." Such indeed is the case in dealing with garden weeds. A little time and trouble spent in the fall when the work is slack, a little care given to the cutting of weeds in waste places at the proper time, and to the securing of manure free from weed seeds will save a great deal of time and labor during the busy season of the year, thus lessening greatly the cost of producing a crop and adding materially to the margin of profit.—J. Eaton Howitt, in Canadian Horticulturist.

THE ROOT-PRUNING OF FRUIT TREES

In the culture of hardy fruits there is no operation capable of producing such good results as root-pruning when the task is intelligently and properly carried out, but where the work is performed in a haphazard manner much more harm than good is frequently done. At the outset it may be as well to briefly consider what root-pruning is and for what purpose it is adopted. The operation itself merely consists of shortening back all large, straight roots which have a tendency to go downwards in the soil, but the object of the work will need more explanation. It frequently happens that when young fruit trees have been planted a year or two they commence to grow at a tremendous rate, shoots several feet long being produced in one season. This may at first seem very satisfactory, but when the owner looks year after year in vain for flowers and the subsequent fruit he is inclined to think, and rightly so, that something is wrong. What is happening in such a case is that the tree is devoting the whole of its energies to the formation of wood, and no fruit is the result. It is in such instances that root-pruning is required, the idea being to give the tree a check and thus induce it to form less wood and more flowers.

The best time to carry out the work is the end of September, and it does not matter in the least whether the leaves have fallen from the tree at that date or not. In the case of trees of manageable size, say, those which have been planted three years, it frequently happens that lifting them and replanting them immediately will suffice, the breaking of a certain number of roots in the operation being a sufficient check. With older and better established specimens, however, the above system will not answer, and more elaborate methods have to be adopted. The general practice is to measure a half-circle round the

procured good fibrous loam of a rather heavy character is best, and if plum, cherry or other stone fruit trees are being dealt with, the addition of some old mortar, or lime in some other form, will be highly beneficial. The tunnel under the ball of soil and roots must first be filled in, taking care not to leave any hollow spaces and making the new soil firm, then fill in the trench, and make this firm also, so that the new roots which penetrate shall have an opportunity of becoming fibrous.

Many amateurs, and even some professionals, expect to see a crop of flowers and fruits the spring and summer following the root-pruning and as a result of the work. This is quite impossible, because any flowers to open next spring are already formed in the bud, hence it is obvious that the operation can have no influence over the crop the summer following the autumn in which the work was carried out. Growth should, however, be less vigorous, and a tree root-pruned in the autumn of this year should, as a result, produce flowers and fruits in 1910.

HOW TO GROW WATERCRESS

Nothing is simpler than growing watercress, provided you have the water facilities. The ideal situation is a stretch of level land that can be flooded at pleasure, or which is usually flooded but from which the water can be diverted at pleasure. It will not grow well in partially stagnant water. Watercress demands clean, slow and constantly moving water—not by any means stagnant—and it only needs half an inch or an inch of depth. All that is necessary to start the beds is to set out cuttings, perhaps weighting them slightly with a small stone until they have secured a hold. Water is desirable in making a tender growth, but it is not absolutely necessary for the plant's growth. Watercress can be successfully grown in a bed in a garden border, which is sheltered and can be easily watered. Sow the seed broadcast in the early spring. In raising for market, the flat, snailow, wide-spreading beds are best divided into channels with planks raised on blocks so as to facilitate the picking.

PARSLEY FOR WINTER USE

Many persons fail to grow parsley satisfactorily during the winter months. It is generally rather scarce at that time, and so nice clean leaves are highly appreciated. But pars-

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

LITTLE BAGS VERSUS BIG BAGS

(By Richard L. Pocock.)

HOT all the pleasures of hunting come from the making of a big bag. It is the unexpected which is usually the most interesting, and not the exact fulfillment according to programme of the holiday shooting trip. When one has planned an expedition to go and shoot any game, be it what you will, and has selected the country and mapped out the line of travel and arranged it all down to the last detail, dreamt of the big bag the night before, and then gone and fulfilled it all even to the realising of the bag of one's dreams, the resultant feeling is certainly one of a very real satisfaction, and yet, looking back over a fairly long list of outings in search of sport with gun and dog and fishing rod, it is by no means the days of the biggest bags and those on which everything went smoothly and according to Hoyle which come quickest to the memory and produce the keenest joys of recollection.

One of the greatest charms of hunting in a wild country is its uncertainty. You never know your luck, and, however bad things look for making a bag, should never despair until actually back in camp. I have hunted all day before now without seeing hair or hide, and shot a fine buck within a few score yards of camp on the return; tramped for hours over a mountain celebrated for blue grouse without flushing a bird, and ran into my first panther at the foot when coming home disgusted.

Wonderful what a change took place on such occasions as those in my views on life! Rank pessimism gave place like a flash to an optimism unknown to any but the man whose soul is big enough to be above the pettiness of the money-worship of the city and whose heart is warm enough to keep him ever in love with his Mistress Nature of the Woods.

The ordinary man without this gift, or instinct, whatever it may be, which makes us sportsmen cranks in his eyes, finds it hard to understand the pleasure we derive from our days in the wilds with rod or gun. He sees us start out laden with weapons and ammunition, tents, bedding, and what not, with a superior smile, and is moved to derision when he sees us come home tired out and weary after a long tramp through windfalls and over rocky steeps; the only satisfaction he can see in the whole business is the enjoyment at the table of the tangible results of the chase, and in this he is usually by no means slow to participate.

He will congratulate us on a big bag, and may even go so far at sight of it as to be tempted to join us on a future occasion, but, after a poor day, or perchance even a blank day, chaff and sarcasm are the best he has for us, and he is wholly unable to understand the enthusiasm which is proof against reverses, and can find enjoyment though the bag be light.

Poor fellow, what a lot he misses!

Even in England, the land par excellence of the big battue, where the spoilt society sybarites consider themselves injured if the day's bag does not run into three or even four figures, a constant perusal of the sporting papers shews a revulsion of feeling in favor of less enormous bags and such wholesale massacre. It certainly seems to me that our forefathers, who started out bright and early some fine autumn morning with a brace of favorite dogs and powder horn and shot flask, reaped a keener pleasure from the more limited bag that rewarded them for the day's work, even though the shots afforded them shooting the longer stubbles of the days of the hand reaper over dogs were less difficult than the long chances at fast driven high rocketers.

It seems to me that a great deal of emphasis has to be laid by these modern sportsmen with their pairs of ejectors and attendant loaders on the difficulty of the shots they get in order to excuse the massacre. After all it may be difficult to hit a fast-driven bird, but it is, I know, a good deal a question of knack, and the sportsman is standing still, cool and unflustered, with nothing to do but continuously aim and shoot.

The "potterer," after a smaller bag over dogs, has several pleasures to the other's one. The watching of his dog's work, the pleasures of anticipation and constant expectation. If in rough country, his best chances will probably come just as he is balanced on one leg on a log or pulling himself painfully over a bit of extra rough ground. His success depends on his own and his dog's skill entirely. He does it himself, and therefore earns the greater enjoyment. At least that is my opinion and that of many others who have tried both ways.

Again, the easily attained is always the least valued, another excellent argument in favor of the smaller bag. When I hear men talking of shooting when their barrels became too hot to hold, I am afraid I never enthuse quite so much as I am expected to. I have before now come home with a sackful of ducks. I struck a piece of practically virgin duck-shooting ground, and I certainly enjoyed myself for a time, but after a while satiety came, and the zest of the first bombardment faded and there came a revulsion of feeling while looking at the pile of feathered victims at my feet. At other times I have worked hard, crawling, sneaking, lying in wait, and pitting my sagacity against the wariness of the game, to be rewarded at the end of the day with say two and a half couple of mallard or perhaps even one solitary goose, but I know on which day the excitement was keenest and the satisfaction and pride in success greatest.

Easy shooting is by no means the most enjoyable. Here is another paradox for the ordinary man without the sporting instinct. But it is the same in every game. Which is the better—to fill a sack with troutlets, or land one four-pounder? To make a century off "potty" bowling at cricket or get into double figures off the deliveries of a top-notcher? Every sportsman knows the answer, and therefore I make no excuse for my somewhat paradoxical contention, that little bags are better than big ones. Here are two letters from the Field, the premier sporting paper of the most sporting country in the world—Old England. Read them and contrast them, they speak for themselves:

SIR FREDERICK MILBANK'S RECORD BAG

A correspondent sends us the following hitherto unpublished letter written by the late Sir Frederick Acclom Milbank, in which he gives his own narrative of how he made his celebrated bag of 18,231 grouse for the season on the Wemmergill moors in 1872. It will be seen that the letter, besides containing facts and figures as to the remarkable bag obtained, is partly controversial, and written to answer objections that such a performance was not possible. It is interesting as an account at first hand, and by the sportsman best qualified to give it, of a performance that still remains a record in grouse shooting annals. The letter is as follows:

Birmingham Park, Barnard Castle, October 17, 1881.

Dear Sir—I have pleasure to give you information concerning some of the shooting.

On Aug. 22, 1872, I killed to my own gun on the Wemmergill Moors (which are now in my possession), about fifteen miles due west of Barnard Castle, 750 grouse, and I may also add, what may appear more extraordinary, nevertheless true, viz., that in three successive drives on that day as I stood in my butt—150 grouse, 140 grouse, and 190 grouse. At the latter drive I did it exactly in twenty-three minutes; the other drives took not more than thirty minutes each. I may also say that five other gentlemen were shooting in other stands, and made very large bags.

All my birds were laid out in rows at every drive, which is our practice with all shooters, in full view of everybody, and counted before every one of the shooters, keepers, and drivers who may choose to be present, and the birds are again checked off by the man who is in charge of the game cart at a distance (as the moors are too boggy for the cart to get near the butts) as he receives them from the men with ponies and panniers. By this means we know the result of the entire bag before getting home, when the birds are counted over in the buttery. And I may here mention on that day the entire bag showed twenty birds more than the shooters claimed, accounted for by drivers picking up dead and wounded birds during the drive.

Altogether we were six shooters; the total bag for the day was 2070 grouse, and one of the gentlemen (Lord Rivers) only arrived on the ground at half-past two o'clock. These are the shooters: F. A. Milbank, Powlett Milbank (my second son), Mark Milbank (my eldest son), Lord Rivers, Mr. T. Preston (Moreby Hall, York), Mr. Collinson.

The possibility of my shooting 190 grouse in twenty-three minutes has often been questioned, and people who know nothing about grouse driving say, "He must have killed five and six at a shot," and "It is so many a minute!" I answer that during the whole of that day's shooting but twice only I killed two birds at one shot. I had three guns and two loaders, and not for one second did I stop or cease shooting, except to allow my loaders to load quick enough. Put up a target the size of a grouse at twenty-five or thirty yards, get three guns and three loaders, and see how many shots a minute you can shoot! Well, that is the very way I shot the grouse. The birds never ceased for one second in coming in a continual stream.

My entire bag, along with my friends' (never having more than six shooters out at a time), during the season 1872 was 18,231 grouse!

As to killing 500 grouse, as you ask, I have, very often done it. In 1871 I was over it one day—545 grouse; in 1872 three times over 500; again in 1876, on Aug. 22 or 23, 528—all these on the Wemmergill Moors. This year, had the weather been fine instead of wet and windy, I should have had very near 500 birds, if not quite.

I am not surprised to hear people doubt my performance at Wemmergill, but in a good season no one without seeing them can have the remotest idea of the enormous number of birds. It then only requires the shooter to hold straight to make certain of a very large bag. There are no moors in England or Scotland that can show half the number of birds on them as can Wemmergill.—Yours truly,

FREDK. A. MILBANK.

A GOOD OLD-FASHIONED DAY

Never, one would think, was there a warmer day for October 1 than in this year of grace. K. and I sailed out to shoot an outlying farm, about which the reports were not good. The owner had shot it once, getting ten and a half brace partridges, and the report as to pheasants was bad. However, on such a day all seems bright and hope sprang eternal in the breast. The party was K. and I (neither of us a first rate shot), a very alert attendant, a retriever, and a small spaniel. When we arrived the mist was so thick that I thought some rooks on the ground were pheasants; however, the excitement cooled down when they rose in a black mass. The first field, stubble and roots, saw one good covey of partridges go off wild. I killed a cock pheasant, which in its fall roused two hens, of which we each killed one. I then missed an old hen and

killed a young cock. The next field was clover; result, one covey of partridges. I shot at one and hit another, which ran like a greyhound; however, the retriever ran faster, and was equal to the occasion. Then a prodigious field of maize, which occupied us about one and a quarter hours, as with our small numbers we had to march and countermarch times without number; result, two cocks and one hen pheasant. K. dropped one partridge, but, despite diligent search, we lost it. Then lunch. Total, seven pheasants, one partridge. After lunch, off to the other end of the farm.Flushed a small covey, of which we got one each. We marked one other down—it rose wild—and an old cock pheasant, and I missed them both. Then—a piece of good luck; we spied five ducks on the river. I crept up, got one first barrel, and, watching the other four for a long way, saw the second drop a quarter of a mile away in a small stream. It was evidently hit, so we went in pursuit, and found it stone dead. K. then killed a fine young cock pheasant. Back over the meadows, flushed a covey of four old birds, got a right and left; and then seven birds wild. Marked them down, went round a long tramp behind them, got another right and left, K. getting no shot. Then back to the first field; we killed one partridge and three pheasants and spared two young hens and then stopped quite early, but quite hot enough. Total: eleven pheasants, eight partridges, two ducks. Someone may say "pot-hunting"; I say a good old-fashioned sporting day.

A LITTLE HISTORY OF HUNTING

Delving into Sacred Writings, Mythology and the Classic pages, one finds ample testimony that the hunting of wild animals as a sport has long been a favorite pastime with man. Centuries ago we find that man turned from the chase as a pursuit for livelihood to its enjoyment as an organized sport. And it is extremely interesting to note the light in which hunting was held by the ancients and its development into the popular pastime of today.

The Biblical records contain frequent intimations that hunting was a common sport during the time of the prophets. And indeed it appears that hunting was given an air of sanctity, for we learn that Nimrod, that mighty hunter, was an especial favorite with the Almighty, and that Isaac bestowed a blessing on Jacob in return for his readiness in killing deer and keeping the patriarch supplied with venison. Hunting was one of David's enterprises in the field, too, which did not prevent him from becoming a "man after God's own heart."

The Israelites were, however, hardly a sporting people. The stern injunctions of Moses tended to produce an abhorrence of most of the pastimes in the field practiced by the surrounding nations. But hunting was not altogether prohibited among the Jews, for we read in Exodus that whatever they found in their fields they pursued and killed without restriction, for when the flesh was refused the skins could be used to make tents.

The weapons of the chase during the sacred ages, and during the later ages also, were the bow and arrow, the spear and the sling-shot; together with the gins, nets and snares to which the Psalmist makes frequent allusions. The Jews had such a fondness for dogs, however, that it long prevented the use of the animals in hunting down wild beasts.

Mythological history abounds with descriptions of hunting and affords full proof of its elevation to an exalted sport. Many of the heroes of mythology gained their renown through exploits in the hunting field. Apollo received divine honors because his arrows slew the terrible Pythian monster. Theseus killed the Minotaur and has shone in fable and story ever since.

Perseus and the twin sons of Jupiter took such an interest in hunting that they made it a systematic sport. Pollux first trained horses to the chase, while Orion was the first to gather dogs into packs for attacks on savage beasts. Hippolitus improved the snares and nets for trapping. And, as we all know, Diana was the supreme deity of the chase. History is full of her accomplishments in the field, and the classics seem to delight in chronicling the manner of her hunting. This goddess of the hunt has probably had as many statues raised to her memory as has Venus, the goddess of love, which is a pretty good indication of the hold hunting has upon the world.

Ancient history exhibits the popularity of hunting with the Greeks. Alexander was passionately fond of hunting, and warmly encouraged its practice as tending to keep up the martial spirit of his people. He even commanded Aristotle to write a treatise on hunting and other field sports. And Plato and Xenophon have both eulogized hunting. Xenophon, the historian of Greece, was so fond of hunting that he wrote a treatise on the subject. In his "Dogs and Hunting" he writes of the chase of the hare, the deer, the boar, the bear and the lynx. The poet Oppian also wrote verses in praise of hunting.

The Romans were enthusiastic hunters, too, for the early Roman emperors heartily encouraged the sport. Hadrian was one of the devotees and patrons of hunting, and was extremely fond of horses and dogs. He it was who erected a monument in memory of a fight that one of his dogs had with a ferocious boar, and afterwards built a city on the spot of the encounter. And it is only when the Romans began to deprecate the sports of hunting that their national character began to decline. For as they decried the outdoor pastimes in which they had formerly excelled, laziness and effeminacy became ascendant and their tastes became depraved.

The fierce bands of Saxons that roamed the continent of Europe during the reign of Rome were likewise great followers of the chase. Indeed, hunting was their only form of amusement. Fighting was the principal occupation of these rude people, and during the intervals of peace their fierce natures took vent in forays against the wild beasts of the great European forests. And the love of hunting thus being bred in the bone of the Europeans, the present inhabitants of the Continent are still followers of the sport in spite of the dense population and the consequent scarcity of game.

During the Middle Ages falconry became the leading sport of Asia and was introduced into Europe. The Persians and Chinese seem to have been enraptured with this form of hunting, and it did attain some popularity with the European and early English nobles. But hawking is a sport so little known to and cared for by Americans that it is a waste of space to write about it here.

Nowhere else as in England, however, has hunting been so passionately pursued. Previous to the Roman invasion we can easily imagine that the savage Britons were as eager for the hunting field as for the field of battle. For the Britons knew nothing of agriculture and preyed entirely on the wild animals. Under the rule of the Saxons, who soon followed the Romans into England, the English chase took on the form of sport. When the English kingdom was formed the liberty of hunting by the people was taken from them and given to the crown. Hunting then became part of the education of every nobleman, and was looked upon by the people as a great accomplishment.

Alfred the Great was an expert hunter and performed many feats in the hunting field. The English clergy became devoted to hunting, and the heads of the church followed the sport after the manner of kings. Walter, Bishop of Rochester, was an excellent hunter, so we learn in an English tome, and followed the sport to the neglect of his churchly duties. And in the same volume it is set down that when Thomas a Becket went to France as ambassador he took with him hunting dogs and hawks.

In the Sixteenth century hunting became even more popular with the English, according to the writings of that period. This was the time when the ambushing of deer with the bow was stopped, and hunting the stag with horse and hounds came into vogue. Horses and dogs were now made use of in hunting to a great extent, and these animals were especially trained for the sport. And it is to the English that we are indebted for the hunting and racing horse and the hunting dog in its many breeds.

About this time, mayhap a little earlier, Robin Hood and his followers made the life of the crown gamekeepers miserable and slew the red deer with the bow in open violation of the law. But finally the lawless peasantry was gotten under control, and it followed that as the deer and the smaller game were offered some protection, hunting took on a purer form of sport. Coursing the hare with fleet dogs succeeded falconry, and the chase of the fox was taken up for the sport to be had with horse and hound.

Hunting with the dog and gun—the most popular form of the sport nowadays—came into general practice with the development in firearms. The use of firearms for hunting purposes became universal upon the invention of a gun that could be quickly aimed, fired and reloaded. This occurred in the eighteenth century and since that time the improvements in firearms have been so great that shooting has become the most popular form of hunting.

With the advent of the shot cartridge bird shooting on the wing became the vogue and gave the sportsman a greater variety of game to hunt, and at once became the most popular method of shooting.

Hunting as a sport has always been a favorite pastime in America. For the pioneers of our country it was largely a matter of necessity, but even in the early days it was followed as a sport to a certain extent. We have all heard of the famous old-time shooting matches and "side hunts."

The freedom attached to hunting in this country has tended to promote a rather unorganized sport, but through commercialism and wantonness we have come near causing the extinction of several of our varieties of game, and the resultant protective laws are turning American hunting ways into a purer sport. Our great game fields and the large variety of game abounding therein gives us opportunities for following and perfecting the sport of hunting to be enjoyed by no other people—Meade C. Dobson, in *Outdoor Life*.

DESCRIPTION OF A BEAR CHASE

Speaking about bears, said Jim, that old she I killed last month made the dogs hustle some. It was over on Charley creek above the old dam, where the hills are steeper, gulches deeper and brush thicker than any other place in the State of Washington.

I started at daybreak, and a finer morning I never saw. The hounds were in the pink of condition and wild for a chase. Ned was the first to pick up her trail—in a minute the rest were with him, each one giving full tongue.

The old bear had been feeding on skunk cabbage on a branch of the main stream. When the dogs jumped her she hiked straight up the bottom for about half a mile, then turned up hill to the left toward Charley creek. They were out of hearing before I was well started, but when I reached the top of the divide I could hear them swinging around toward the place whence they had first started. They had made a circle of nearly three miles

and were now coming straight toward me. I climbed upon a windfall. Nearer and nearer they came. I held my rifle ready and watched and waited, expecting to see the bear any minute. I knew that the dogs were upon her, for every few minutes I could hear them fighting—a silence—a few muffled growls and snarls—a couple of yelps—then they would be running again, each dog giving tongue. Every minute they were getting nearer—I heard a cracking just below me—the salal brush moved and parted—a flash of black with dot of red, there was the bear, tongue out, and panting but coming at full speed. I fired—she wheeled in her tracks. I fired again—the dogs were upon her; I dared shoot no more—then the fight—and such a fight!

It seemed as though they would all be killed—five dogs and a big black bear. The dogs seemed to cover her, yet every second one of them would give a yelp and go spinning—it did not seem possible that he could survive such a blow—but he would be back again in the thickest of the fight quicker than the flash of a gun. The fight continued—snarling, growling, rolling, tumbling, fighting for all that was in them! Down hill they went, the bear trying to get away, the dogs trying to down her, I after them trying to get a shot—but soon they were out of sight. In some way she seemed to shake them off and make a clean getaway.

I found myself at the bottom of the ravine, while they were a good quarter of a mile away going up the opposite hillside. I started to climb, but before I was half way up they were out of hearing again. When I reached the top I imagined that I could hear them away to the south, but the sound was so faint that I was in doubt whether it was the dogs or the breeze in the tree tops. I went a couple of hundred yards further, then I was sure it was the dogs, but they were fully a mile away—I kept on,

the sound growing more and more distinct. The run was over, they were barking "treed," and crossing a small ravine and climbing a little hill, I came upon them, and such a crazy, howling pack I never saw before. The bear was about fifteen feet up a small hemlock, the dogs were wild with anger and excitement, they bit and clawed the tree and tried to climb it, all the while baying and barking and growling. Pilot would go about twenty feet from the tree and take a running jump at the bear, and it was surprising to see how high he would reach. He did this again and again.

When I neared the tree the bear went farther up and crawled out on a couple of large branches that crossed each other. I fired three shots into her and she died in a few minutes, but did not fall out. I had but three shells left, so could not shoot off the limbs. The tree was too large to climb, so I left her for the night. The next morning I returned with one of the boys, and we shot off one of the limbs and down she fell.—*Outdoor Life*.

Six of the Canadian provinces amended their game acts this year. The practice is growing in the provinces to delegate to the lieutenant-governor-in-council authority to make or alter certain provisions concerning game. In British Columbia this year this officer was authorized during the present year to set aside tracts of crown lands for game reserves and make the necessary regulations therefor. In Quebec the lieutenant-governor was authorized to fix fees from time to time for the incorporation of fish and game organizations. Such powers, which are becoming rather numerous, while they make it more difficult to keep track of existing provisions insure at the

Lord Milner Tells of South African Evolution

 SOUTHERN AFRICA was the theme chosen by Lord Milner for his address to the Canadian Club, whose guest he was at luncheon in the Grand Union on Saturday, says the Ottawa Citizen. The dining-rooms were filled to capacity, and as might be expected, with a subject with which he is so familiar, Lord Milner's talk was greatly appreciated. Perhaps the most important statement made was when he said that the conference in progress in Durban would result in a federation of the South African colonies, a union in some form or other. The precious mineral wealth of South Africa was spoken of in the most sanguine way, but the coming economic problem for South Africa, the true policy for South African development, was to prepare other sources of revenue when the precious minerals are exhausted. Agriculture on scientific lines would loom large in the future, as would also iron and coal mining. Owing to the relative position of these latter two, he said it was not at all improbable that in South Africa might be the greatest industrial centre of the Southern hemisphere. The problem of the natives from a social and economic standpoint was also dealt with.

Very significant was the address made by Chief Justice Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, who moved the vote of thanks to the distinguished guest. After an appreciation of the work and worth of Lord Milner, he said Canadians were anxious that the pro-consuls of Empire should visit the outposts not only to learn of Canada, but to know Canadians who were plodding along in their own way, doing their best for their own country and for the empire.

Mr. Gordon C. Edwards, president of the club, presided, and associated with him at the head table, in addition to Lord Milner, were: Sir Rewnell Rodd, British ambassador at Rome. Mr. Steele Maitland; Sir John Hanbury Williams, Lord Lascelles, Japanese Consul-General Shimizu, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Sir Louis Davies, Judge MacTavish, Hon. R. W. Scott, W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P., Col. Sam Hughes, M.P.; U.S. Consul-General Foster, Mayor Scott, Col. Sherwood, Senator Edwards, Sir Sandford Fleming, Capt. F. C. T. O'Hara, and Dr. Danjo Ebina, of Tokio.

Mr. Edwards, in a few appropriate words, introduced Lord Milner, who was given an ovation. All the guests rose, waved handkerchiefs, and cheered again and again. Owing to the tax on his time since coming to Canada Lord Milner said he had not elaborated any subject in such a manner as would be worthy of his audience, and so he would talk on a subject with which he was so intimately acquainted that he could say something sensible without elaborate study—South Africa. At the outset, however, he said he would not refer to any question of a political or controversial nature. Canada, with her immense distances and her problems of transportation, presented conditions not unlike those in South Africa, where he had spent the most arduous years of his life.

Transportation Problem

"Putting politics entirely aside, he continued, the problems of South Africa are extremely interesting, and, in some respects, very similar to yours. As regards this great question of communication they are almost identical, that is to say the development of South African prosperity, and the connection between different parts of South Africa which has resulted, or will very shortly result in confederation such as yours, would have been absolutely impossible without the enterprise of the people who first pushed forward the great lines of transcontinental communication. The first line of rails which connected the end of Lake Superior with the Pacific ocean is of importance in the history of this country paralleled almost exactly by the importance in the history of South Africa of the great enterprise which pushed a little local line of 50 miles—as it was twenty or thirty years ago—in Cape Colony first some 700 miles to Kimberley, then, in another direction some thousand or more miles to Johannesburg, and finally beyond Kimberley something like seventeen hundred miles to Zambesi, and has since pushed it 500 miles beyond the Zambesi into the very heart of Africa." After referring to the railway development and its effect on the country, he continued:

Compared With Canada

"Another point naturally connected with this, and one on which I think everybody interested in South Africa must seek information, is the question of the possibilities of development within the country which has been so recently knitted up. Many people have said to me: 'How does South Africa compare with Canada on the question of future development?' This is, of course, a question which it is impossible to answer, but there are several aspects of it on which it is easy to throw a certain amount of light. Speaking generally, the resources of the two countries at the present time present the greatest imaginable contrast. Both have a certain amount of fertility. Both have mineral resources; but, while the main offering of Canada in the markets of the world and the main cause of her recent enormous development—the main cause, but not the only one—is her great and growing agricultural wealth, the extent of which is a discovery of comparatively recent time, the opposite is almost absolutely true of South Africa."

South Africa's Minerals

"The agricultural wealth of South Africa is comparatively inconsiderable; her economic

strength lies in her enormous mineral wealth. Now, I do not think the extent of that mineral wealth is by any means fully realized. Figures appear in newspapers constantly, but they make very little impression on the minds of readers. It comes to this,—taking gold alone, and taking the gold mines of the Transvaal alone, I have, within my own time, seen their output grow from a very little over £12,000,000 sterling a year, to something like £24,000,000. And I have no doubt whatever—and I remember being laughed at when I said that five or six years ago—that this production will amount to £30,000,000 sterling a year, or \$150,000,000, taken out of the ground along a narrow reef fifty miles in length before we are many years older. (Applause.)

"Now, that is an enormous thing. But that, as I say, is only the Rand. Besides you have the diamond mines of Kimberley producing diamonds to as large an amount as the world can afford to take. Their difficulty is to keep down the production in order to prevent the prices running away. But, in the diamond mines of Kimberley and in the diamond mines of the Transvaal you have an annual production now of between £4,000,000 and £5,000,000, to which there seems to be no end for many years to come. In addition to this you have the gold mining in Rhodesia steadily increasing, and at present amounting to between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000. And it will be strange indeed if this is the end of all things so far as the mineral wealth of South Africa is concerned. But you have there enormous wealth assured for the next fifty or one hundred years. As I say, it would be a strange thing, indeed, almost impossible, and contrary to all human probability, if other sources of wealth of similar kind are not discovered long before these are exhausted. (Loud applause.)

Provision for Future

"But I have always maintained that the true policy of South African development is to assume that this immense mineral wealth which is certain is the end of all things mineral there, that is, in the way of precious metal. I hold that it is wise to assume that there is nothing more to come and to prepare the times for the development of other sources of economic strength, other resources upon which the country can live when these minerals are exhausted. That is, to my mind, the sum and substance of wisdom so far as the

economic development of South Africa is concerned. The revenue of the country depends practically, at present, upon its mineral production; the mineral wealth keeps the country going. But it is not enough merely to keep the country going; other resources must be built up on which the country can live when the minerals are exhausted. This will be more and more recognized as the true policy of South African development. The question is, what is there more?

Our Prairies Unequalled

"Let me say at once that there is nothing, and there never can be anything at all equal, for instance, from the point of view of agricultural wealth, to your Western prairie. I have no doubt about that. There is nothing of that size and continuous quality. There are splendid patches of agricultural lands, but not so enormous, not so continuous, not so sure. But there are a great variety of resources at present quite untouched. For instance, the wealth of South Africa in coal is only just beginning to be tapped, and the wealth in iron, which in some parts of the country, especially in the Transvaal, is very great, is quite untouched so far.

An Industrial Future

"Having regard not only to the quantity of coal and iron, but of their juxtaposition, the closeness in which these deposits lie to one another, there is, I believe, no reasonable doubt that the time must come, sooner or later, when the production of iron and of all those articles into the composition of which steel and iron enter is about to play a very important part in the country, and that it may very well be the case that the centre of South Africa will be the greatest industrial region of the Southern hemisphere. It is impossible to speak positively on that subject, but it is quite possible to say that such things may happen, and also it is wise for those who have the control of the affairs of the country to keep that prospect constantly in view. Besides that, of course, it stands to reason that so long as a limited population has the precious metals to go for, it will pay a lesser degree of attention to other products which may be permanently of greater benefit to the country, but the exploitation of which gives less immediate profit. Therefore the development of minerals, other than the precious metals, is a matter which will come gradually, and which may not attract so much attention until the working of

the precious metals shows some signs of exhaustion.

Agricultural Resources

"Now, as regards the agricultural resources of the country, there is no doubt that a great development is in progress. The old idea of South Africa was that while the rich coast strip would yield the most valuable products of the south tropical climate, though that strip is not very large and not very healthful, the healthy high veldt which is characteristic of most of South Africa was incapable of being more than a good pastoral or ranching country. Some of the veldt undoubtedly never can be anything else than a pastoral country. A great quantity of it, mainly in Cape Colony, can only support sheep, and a great deal more of it has so far never supported anything but horses and cattle. But since this matter has been taken scientifically in hand people have begun to discover, in the first place, that a great deal of the country which used to be considered only valuable as pastoral country will really bear rich crops, especially mealies, and that a great deal of country which it was thought could only bear crops with irrigation can, under more scientific treatment, bear crops of value even without this artificial assistance.

Science in Agriculture

"One of the most important things about South Africa today is the development of her agricultural resources by the means of science. That is of special interest to Canadians for two reasons. One is that this development is a good deal similar to what has happened in your own West, in this respect, that in the West today millions of acres are being cultivated with the greatest profit, which were despised of even by good agricultural judges, ten or twenty years ago. (Hear, hear.) The supposed difficulty and supposed impossibility have turned out to be a delusion. Precisely the same thing has happened, though on nothing like the same scale, in South Africa today, and land is being cultivated, profitably cultivated, which in time past has been looked upon as hopeless. There is another point about it which will be of interest to you. This development, which has come within the last few years, is largely a consequence of the fact that, directly after the war, we started in the two new colonies, the Transvaal and the Orange River colony, very active agricultural departments. The government took the matter up as it never had been taken up before,

Up to that time the principle of the South African government had been that which at one time dominated the minds of many people in England, that the development of the resources of a country was not a thing which concerned the government, but that all the government had to do was to keep order, to see fair play between man and man, to pull down any barriers which might stand in the way of communication, and then trust to the enterprise and energy of individuals to do the rest. As a matter of fact, that never answered. I do not think it is a perfect theory for an old country; it never answered in a new one. (Loud applause.) The first thing which was done after the war, and which went on side by side with repairing the damage of the war, was to try to start the country, in every respect, but especially with regard to its agricultural development on a higher plane than that at which the commencement of the war found it.

Turned to Canada

"We looked around the world to find the men who might be competent to start a thoroughly scientific and energetic agricultural department in both of the new colonies. And we found them all over the world, but we found some of the best of them on this continent, and especially in Canada. (Applause.) And not only did the men in several instances come from Canada, but all the men who came in any leading and responsible position had made a special study of the agricultural development which had been so characteristic of the United States and Canada, in fact, of the whole of this continent. For the teaching of scientific agriculture which is going to effect the transportation of a large part of South Africa, a complete transformation in its economic conditions, we looked to the experience and the teachings of scientific agriculture in this country. And I am glad to think that, despite all the differences which divide South Africans today, and despite all the contrasts which, perhaps, may exist between the present regime and the regime which preceded it, the agricultural departments of the new colonies have struck root to that extent, and the good work that they have already done has received such an amount of recognition that I think, whatever may happen to other things, that is a piece of solid progress which nothing is going to counteract. (Loud applause.)

Durban Conference

"The question which is being discussed at Durban at this time is the question of the federation of the South African colonies. (Applause.) The results will be, I have not the least doubt, a union in some form or other. The form of that union I would rather not attempt to forecast. But there is this great difference between the union of South African states and the union which has taken place here, that there is nothing really separating the states in South Africa today except artificial lines. I do not mean to say that there are not deep divisions among the people of South Africa. There are deep divisions, and only time can overcome them and draw the people together into one nation, and perhaps a long time may be required. But these divisions exist inside every one of the states, not absolutely in the same proportion, but in very much the same proportion. It is not a case, for instance, of bringing together a British community and a Dutch community, it is a question of uniting a number of communities in all of which these same elements exist. Therefore, so far as the question of race is concerned, great as the difficulties are which it presents, it does not present any special difficulties for union, because whatever problem may arise from the co-existence of nations of different languages and ideas in the body politic already exist in the different states, and they are not going to be increased but rather diminished, or, at any rate, modified, by putting these states together. The difficulty is of another character. It is that one of the states is so much wealthier and more prosperous, at the time being, than the rest, that there may be people within that state who do not wish to share their prosperity with the rest of South Africa, and, on the other hand, there may be people in the other states who are afraid of coming into partnership with such an overwhelming neighbor. I do not believe that these difficulties will cause the thing to break down, but that is the nature of the difficulties, and not the things which are commonly supposed to cause them."

The Chief Justice

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, after tendering the thanks of the club, said:—"I would like to give Lord Milner a message on your behalf. I would like him to understand, as a representative Britisher, that you are anxious that the great pro-consuls of Empire should visit the outposts frequently. (Applause.) We are anxious that they should come not only for the purpose of admiring our marvelous rivers, our great lakes, our noble mountains, our unrivaled prairie, our mines and our forests, but we are anxious as well that they should come not only to understand Canada geographically, but to understand Canadians. (Applause.) We want them to know that we are blundering along, John Bull fashion, trying to work out our own problems in this country, that we do not pretend to any virtues, but admit many imperfections, but that we are doing our best for our country and for the Empire." (Prolonged applause.)

The meeting closed with three cheers for Lord Milner and the singing of the National Anthem.

The Road Congress Sitting in Paris

 HE Congress on Roads has been holding its sittings in Paris. The importance of the French road-system is fully recognized, for it is shown by the existence of a special body of Government engineers—namely, the engineers of Ponte et Chaussees, whose chief duties are the maintenance and construction of the national roadways.

The traffic on these roads, after having suffered from a period of inaction in consequence of the development of railways, has recently manifested a renewed vitality, owing to the extended use of the motor bicycle and the automobile. But, at the same time, the engineers have been confronted with a new and grave problem, inasmuch as the circulation of heavy vehicles and those driven at high speed has caused a serious amount of wear and tear. The existing methods of road formation have proved to be wholly inadequate to stand the present class of traffic and unless willing to face the risk of constant complaints and paving repairs of a most costly character, some new process must be found by the authorities to replace the present system.

This question of road formation was the most important of those brought forward at the Congress, and with the presence of engineers representing nearly every country it became possible to ensure a discussion ranging over a wide area. Some of the speakers were in favor of a return to the use of paving sets, employing squared stone of small dimensions, laid upon a solid foundation, either of concrete alone or reinforced concrete. This plan, which is specially applicable to roads passing through towns, would be extremely expensive if its employment became general and it were adopted in all cases for roads of great length. The attention of the Congress was also directed to the use of tar and macadam roads, and great interest was evinced in the reports of the English delegates on the advantages arising from the use of paving sets, employing squared stone of small dimensions, laid upon a solid foundation, either of concrete alone or reinforced concrete. This plan, which is specially applicable to roads passing through towns, would be extremely expensive if its employment became general and it was laid down that their adoption can only be considered advisable for special events—such as automobile races, fetes, and on similar occasions. It was thought desirable, however, that further trials should be made of these specifics. In view of dust-prevention, the planting of trees along the sides of the roads should be encouraged.

Guarding Against Undue Wear and Dust

The Congress was in favor of paving the roads or employing the best systems of constructing the macadamized road surface. The importance of sloping and cleaning the road surface was insisted upon, also of light watering at frequent intervals, the methods employed for this purpose being mechanical in their nature. It was recognized that the use of emulsion of an oily material of a tarry nature, as also of deliquescent salts in solution and similar substances, are more or less efficacious, but their influence is generally short-lived, and it was laid down that their adoption can only be considered advisable for special events—such as automobile races, fetes, and on similar occasions. It was thought desirable, however, that further trials should be made of these specifics. In view of dust-prevention, the planting of trees along the sides of the roads should be encouraged.

The Present Condition of the Roads

Attention was directed by the Congress to the importance of a secure foundation for the road with regard to the questions of wear and tear and the maintenance of an accurate camber. In the matter of the choice of the foundation to be adopted, it appeared to be necessary to study the

composition of the subsoil, the conditions relating to traffic, and the class of vehicles likely to make use of the roads in question. It was considered that a depth of from 10cm. to 15cm. of concrete would be sufficient, even in cases where large paving sets are employed. It would be necessary in using paving sets to provide a mattress composed of a thin layer of sand. A resolution was passed that it would be advisable to carry out some experiments with the use of tar or bituminous matter as a matrix for the stone used for metalling the road surface. The view was also expressed that it was expedient to make trial of the arrangements for the paving sets inserted in lines in an oblique direction to the longitudinal axis of the roadway, and also perpendicular to the same, and likewise to undertake further experiments with the use of paving sets of small size.

General Methods of Road Maintenance

It was recommended by the congress in the case of macadamized roads that the remake road-surface should be thoroughly rolled; that hard and homogenous materials should be employed, broken to a uniform gauge; that the substances used to incorporate the road stone should be selected in accordance with the nature of the stone employed; but that the least possible quantity of the agglomerating material should be introduced, and arrangements should be made in all cases, where such course is practicable, that the entire width of the roadway should be remade at the same time, in one operation.

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Road Signals

A vote was passed by the Congress that it is expedient that the kilometric boundary marks along roads should be rearranged as soon as possible on some uniform principle throughout the entire area of each separate country, and that steps should be taken to secure the adoption of this identical system of marking distances, obstructions to traffic, and other signals on some plan internationally agreed upon.

Visits were paid by the members of the Congress to some of the very much frequented roads in the environs of Paris, notably the road from Saint Cloud to Versailles, on which, for some years past, experiments in tar-spreading have been carried on, and trials of substances of a tarry nature have been made.

Autumn Styles from Paris



SIBERIAN GREY SQUIRREL

AFORTNIGHT has passed since all Paris was gazing with wide-open eyes at the Grand Prix d'Automne. But Paris still discusses these fashions—lightly, with much laughter and ridicule—allowing them to share the interest of the hour with affairs in the Near East, the brilliant productions of Le bon roi Dagobert and the Emigre, and the latest canards, social or political. Meanwhile the Parienne is quietly planning her autumn wardrobe with certain memories of Longchamps visualized in her brain. Indeed, some elegantes, who never for a moment lag behind the fashion, are already appearing in dresses of which the inspiration is not far to seek. For while they cleverly avoid all that was indiscreet in those too suggestive skirts and clinging draperies, they retain the idea which will influence all fashions this winter. And what is this idea? No Parienne, whether grande dame or couturiere, hesitates to answer this question. Quickly and significantly comes the reply, "La Ligne." The leading idea is no longer Directoire, nor is it Oriental, nor again is it classic. In this dress we see the influence of one period, in that of another; but everywhere la ligne reigns supreme. Any color may be worn, so that the line is never forgotten. Even the embroideries, gorgeous as they often are, beautiful as they always are, must be subservient to the main idea. No dress can depend upon color or rich decoration for its success.

Of course, this idea is not new. For many months we have seen it developing. Indeed, most of the so-called Directoire dresses which caused so much sensation in the spring were nothing more or less than its expression. But it was regarded with suspicion and as a thing not to be hastily adopted. This autumn, however, the great couturières have employed all their imagination and artistic skill in producing dresses which, while following closely the lines of the figure, shall not go beyond the limits of good taste and a desirable convention. At the same time they have evolved an ideal figure, slim and supple, with long flowing lines, which are undeniably graceful. Every woman of fashion is conforming to this ideal so far as she is able; and her dressmaker's skill in cutting enables her to attain it with far greater ease, and far less artificiality, than to the uninitiated seems possible.

To carry out this idea, almost all afternoon dresses made for receptions, weddings, and other such smart occasions, are of soft clinging materials, satin cashmeres, fine supple cloths, bengalines, and crepes meteores. These are seen in every color; but among the newer shades are vanilla, plum, blue, green, and brown, in the subtle tones which are never hard and glaring. The many rich embroideries and laces are often dyed to match the material exactly in color, and they are worked in silks much raised and padded, in soutaches, in gold deftly mixed with silks.

In some of the most charming dresses, the corsages consist of nothing but embroidery carried across the bust and over the shoulders, forming a square to be filled in by the transparent guimpe of tucked Malines net. The embroidery is repeated down the back of the sleeve, which is also of the transparent net, fitting the arm closely; and it has a place on many of the skirts but is always used with reserve. The skirt is carried up high above the waist-line of other days, and it either hangs straight to the feet or is moulded closely to the figure until half way between hip and knee. Here it imperceptibly begins to flow out, in such a manner that, while preserving the straight silhouette so desirable at the moment, it enables the wearer to walk, which is also desirable. Moreover, it provides material for the train; and the train, it must be added, is a noticeable feature of all afternoon dresses, and is graceful except in those cases when it degenerates into a point.

A dress worn by a young and beautiful Parienne of undoubtedly taste was of a dull gold crepe meteore, cleverly arranged so that the superfluous material drawn from the front fell down the back in a long and pointed tunic. Raised embroideries of silk soutaches decorated the tiny bodice, and the guimpe and sleeves were of the same color, a square neck and a high collar of white Malines net giving



RUSSIAN SABLE



EVENING GOWN

becoming relief to the face. With this dress was worn a very large hat of drawn satin of the same color crowned with many plumes of ostrich feathers.

The tunic, indeed, plays a great part in many of the dresses; and it is seen in infinite variety. Now cut square, or round, or pointed, here drawn to one side, there short in front and long behind, again short at the back and to the hem of the skirt in front, now finished with heavy silk fringes or inserted with wide embroideries or lace, it is to be seen continually, and often strikes a very original note. In one case worthy of notice a width of the material is taken, the two ends brought to the front and crossed to form the tunic, which thus naturally falls in two points, while at the back the material hangs as it will, forming as it were a scarf across the back of the skirt and almost at its hem. Silk of the softest description was used for this dress, and the under-skirt fell in folds straight and clinging, recalling Boticelli's draperies, or those of the oft-quoted Tanagra figures. In other instances the tunic is merely suggested by an insertion of embroidery, or by a rich braiding in soutache, always worked by hand or transparent net or lace or on the material itself.

Scarves, sashes, buttons, a touch of vivid color, introduced on the corsage, hanging embroideries, fringes, tassels, wide revers all play a part in the dresses worn by the fashionable women in Paris, and are noticeable features of the newest models designed by the famous couturières. But la ligne is never forgotten, and where the sash is used it is carefully arranged to maintain the idea of the high waist, and is never tilted at the back after the manner reminiscent of Empire days.

Black is worn with success by some of the best-dressed women in Paris; but it is usually relieved by the white of the guimpe, and, below this, often by the vivid color of the embroidery. Black velvet in one or two striking dresses forms a contrast to the thin supple materials more generally used. And one very tall woman seen at a reception a few days ago looked extremely distinguished in a perfectly plain clinging skirt brought up high to meet a blouse of black Cluny lace mounted on white tulle. With it she wore a long coat of the velvet richly braided with black soutaches so arranged as to give the effect of a widely-cut arm-hole, the sleeves being left perfectly plain. In fact, it suggested the idea



SEAL-FINISHED CONEY COAT



EVENING GOWN

of a sleeveless coat of the velvet braided, worn over a complete dress of the plain material.

That black velvet should be worn with so high a thermometer as is being registered in Paris would be amazing, were it not so characteristic of the Parienne that she should have an unvarying respect for the seasons. October has arrived; therefore she dons her autumn dresses. So it is that when muslins and linens are the only comfortable wear the Parienne is appearing in the morning in serge, cloth, or bure; while in the afternoon her costume is not complete without a long coat or fur. With them, it must be added, she wears an habitual air of perfect comfort and well-being. The coats and skirts, of course, conform to the idea of the moment. However, they may differ in detail, the same straight, clinging lines are always observed. In the morning the skirts are short, sometimes pleated, but more often plain, and the material used is mainly cloth or bure—a kind of homespun. Blue serge is much worn at this moment, but other colors, such as a dead green or a golden brown, a rose red and a bright but soft blue, will all be much worn during the winter. The skirts, whether short for the morning or long for the afternoon, have the high waist either plain or draped, and they are invariably worn with a blouse made of lace, or more often of net exactly toning with the material in color. The coat is always long, often very long.

French women are thinking very seriously just now of their evening dresses. There is every temptation to do so, for evening gowns have taken upon themselves an "allure" such as they have not had for many a long year, and there are schemes to be seen in the white and gold salons of the rive de la Paix such as the most imaginative story-teller of fairy princesses and their wardrobes could hardly have evolved. In some of these gowns there is an extreme simplicity of line and decoration, the only object being to give a graceful and immaculate silhouette, while others are richly embroidered with touches of contrasting color, which are calculated to make the gown stand out in relief in a crowded assembly, and others again have single giant motifs of broderie—one in front and one at the back of the gown—which focus all the luxury of the scheme, like the "peacock's eye" on a feather.

New Methods of Draping the Gown

A satin over-dress, with a petticoat and corsage of some filmy material, is one of the favorite schemes, and the salient point of these gowns is the method of drawing the folds of satin over the corsage from one shoulder to the waist, and securing them at each point with a large buckle, so that the greater portion of the under-dress is seen. This is much softer in effect, and consequently far more becoming to the majority of women than the square line of the decolletage in satin or velvet, marking it out with frigid

regularity; and the long bias line cutting across the form from the left shoulder to the waist makes even a fairly stout figure look slimmer by producing in one's mind a certain confusion between the actual outline of the figure and that of the gown. In some cases the line is followed by a border of satin blossoms, crushed closely together, and shading to a richer and darker tint than the gown.

Corn-Colored Satin and Brown Kingcups

For instance, on a gown of pale corn-colored charmeuse over an under-dress of what was, apparently, rare old Limerick lace, just tinted the color of a stained ivory carving—but which might as well have owed its antiquity to the mystic rites with coffee and newspaper which a clever maid knows how to carry out so successfully—a massed border of brown and gold shaded kingcups, in miniature, was carried all down the sweep of the gown, where it was swathed tightly round the form. A wide gold ribbon encircled the head like a wreath, placed just above the parting in front, and reaching almost to the nape of the neck behind, while a clump of brown kingcups appeared on each side. Beautiful old Renaissance brocades are used, as well as satin or Ottoman silks for the evening gowns—not stiff, like the Italian brocades, which were prepared to stand centuries of wear, and are as strong and resisting today as they were in the olden times—but as soft and supple as a petal, the gleams of gold or silver suggesting the threads of a cobweb gemmed with dewdrops and glistening in the sun.

White Brocade over Pink Tulle

In the great Paris ateliers there is variety enough, however, to suit even the women who have been inured to changes as rapid and sudden as sheet lightning, and the various methods employed by the different creators of modes are well worthy of description. A simple frock of rich white satin brocade, with a compact pattern repeated at wide intervals, was made in one piece with a square train. Where the satin was brought over the bust it formed a free horizontal fold, and was cut on the usual lines, being much higher on the right side than the left, where there was scarcely more than two inches of satin. This decided fall in the bodice was supplemented by an under-dress of pink tulle, in a rather deep shade, which formed a very low decolletage, while the same tulle was responsible for the plain, loose sleeves which fell nearly to the elbow.

Crepe-de-Chine and Gold Bugs

Gold-colored crepe-de-chine is almost a passion with the Frenchwoman nowadays, and a gown carried out in this shade and material was entirely typical of the trend of the moment. This was covered entirely in soutache embroidery, in the same tone, and was made in two pieces, a front and back, with the inlet panels of mouseline de soie visible at the sides. The front was cut into a point over the bust, and was fitted carefully to the figure, falling to the feet in a straight, unbroken line, while the back was treated in the same way, and formed a long train, square at the base, which suggested a manteau de cour of the richest description. To accentuate the beauty of this gown there was an inch-wide border of embroidery in flashing gold bugs and paillettes, while across the hem of the tunic this band assumed the dimensions of half a foot in depth, and was repeated again on the soft little corsage of white mouseline de soie, where it had the effect of binding together the gold train and the front apron-like panel. The short, loose sleeve, which reached barely to the elbow, was of pure white mouseline de soie, edged with gold.

Cherry-Colored Satin and Black Lace

Cherry-colored satin and heavy Spanish lace is another alliance for evening wear, which carries one back into the days of the Second Empire, only to realize what a vast difference there is between the dress of that period and the present. One of the leading couturières has evolved a wonderful gown of cherry-colored satin, with an over-dress falling nearly to the knees in front and almost to the hem of the gown behind, which is entirely composed of black Spanish lace. In the middle of the back, to give a little play to the tunic, the black lace is split open to show an insertion of black mouseline de soie, in the form of two long breadths, lightly tied together, while in front, where the lace tunic is exceptionally short, there occurs a band of creamy Venetian point, and below this a transparent band of black mouseline de soie, a bold touch of bright blue satin being introduced into the corsage.

Full Fur Crowns and Poplin Brims

Hats with great soft fur crowns, almost of the Corday description, and wide brims of old-fashioned poplin, have taken a very important place among the new models, and stand as direct rivals to the draped fur toque. The trimming of these hats is something of a problem, and, so far, the milliners have voted solid in favor of flowers, and a very smart model, with a full skunk crown and a brim of dark fig-leaf green stretched poplin, was simply piled on one side with a huge cluster of brown velvet Annunciation lilies, delicately shaded. Perhaps the most typical hat of the moment is a huge model with enormously wide satin brim encircled low down with a long fox skin, which is caught at some point with a large silver or gold water lily. The crowns of these hats are correspondingly low and flat, so that to any but a tall and stately woman a somewhat "flattened" effect is given which is hardly becoming. Quaint motoring bonnets of smooth fur have, besides, made their appearance, and with a coat of the same pelt to match, have an undeniably picturesque and piquant effect, with long veils of nion in a shade to correspond, making a complete study in black, grey, or brown, even to the tint of the gloves or the

shoes. White hats have never been more disconcerted than they are at the present moment, but magpie effects, in the form of large black hats, lined with white and trimmed with a conjunction of black feathers and black and white lilies, make a very smart accompaniment to the plain black Directoire dresses, especially when a touch of pure white fur is added as an accompaniment.

An alliance which is always becoming alike to dark or fair women, and which is particularly successful in the realm of millinery, is that of rich purple and deep wine red. Hats in purple silk encircled with swathing of tulle to match, over under-veilings in wine red, have, as additional trimming, huge clumps of purple and red double dahlias, carried out cleverly in velvet and silk combined, while another scheme which is equally successful is that of a model of soft purple beaver in the huge "Covenanter" shape, trimmed with one immense wine-red plume caught with a purple moire buckle.

Stage of the Woods

The glow of the moon's low rim
Creeps up through the trees to the sky;
And the night is a deep, sweet hymn,
To the lone dog sauntering by.

A frail, lithe shape at the spring—
A quick, strange flash in the night!
A leap and a keen, hot sting!
And Death walks weird in the light.

—Ivan Swift, in *Outlook*.

Content At Home

I could not find the little maid Content,
So out I rushed, and sought her far and wide;
But not where Pleasure each new fancy tried,
Heading the maze of reeling merriment,
Nor where, with restless eyes and bow half-bent,
Love in a brake of sweetbriar smiled and sighed,
Nor yet where Fame towered crowned and glorified
Found I her face, nor whereso'er I went.
So homeward back I crawled like wounded bird,
When lo! Content sat spinning at my door;
And when I asked her where she was before—
"Here all the time," she said; "I never stirred;
Too eager in your search you passed me o'er;
And, though I called, you neither saw nor heard."

—Alfred Austin.

A Merry Race

A laughing band of little waves
Went gaily out to sea,
For Mother Ocean called to them,
"Come, children, come with me!"

They all put on their snow-white caps
And started on a run;
They tossed and tumbled in the race
And sparkled in the sun.

For six long hours they rippled on,
And never stopped to rest.
They gently rocked the many ships
On Mother Ocean's breast.

When all at once they started back,
And hurrying more and more,
They threw their caps of snowy foam
Upon the sandy shore.

—Rachel Geddes Smith.

To Paths Unknown

When on my day of life the night is falling,
And, in the winds from unsunned spaces blown,
I hear far voices out of darkness calling,
My feet to paths unknown.

They who hast made my home of life so pleasant,
Leave not its tenant when its walls decay;
O Love Divine, O Helper ever present,
Be Thou my strength and stay.

Suffice it if—my good and ill unreckoned,
And both forgiven through Thy abounding grace—
I find myself by hands familiar beckoned
Unto my fitting place.

Some humble door among Thy many mansions,
Some sheltering shade where sin and striving
cease,
Where flows for ever through heaven's green expanse
The river of Thy peace.

There, from the music round about me stealing,
Pain would I learn the new and holy song,
And find at last, beneath Thy trees of healing,
The life for which I long.

—Whittier.

The Woes of a Peripatetic Statesman

Nor is this more than a beginning of the tabulated travel woes that beset the most persevering man of the age. Half a thousand times of winter nights he has wakened in a hotel room heated by the aurora borealis, and has hunted for his overcoat in the dark and his bare feet to use it as a quilt. Seven hundred and sixty-two times he has looked at the roller towel in the hotel washroom and has surreptitiously dried his hands on his pocket-handkerchief. Four hundred and eighty-two times he has found, just before train time, that his laundry has not come back. Eighteen times, reduced by the fortunes of war to one available pair of trousers, he has sat on the edge of his bed and waited for the tailor to bring them back newly pressed. —From "Traveling for the Presidency," an article by George Fitch in *Collier's* for October 17.

King and Invalid

During the visit of Edward VII. to the Earl of Shrewsbury at Ingleside Hall, near Stafford, in the late autumn of 1907, his Majesty learned that one of the workers on the estate had been prevented by illness from seeing the King. While the man lay on his sick bed, his sole sorrow was that he should miss this sight. With wonted sympathy his Majesty arranged to gratify the patient's longing by passing the cottage one day when out shooting. Accordingly the bed was drawn up to the window and the invalid was thus enabled to sit up and see the King, whom he saluted in all form. His Majesty raised his hat with a smile and waved his hand to the poor man and then passed on his way.

Still Running

Edwin, aged four, owned a picture-book in which a fierce-looking cow was running after a small boy. He looked at it a long time, then carefully closing the book he laid it away. A few days later he got the book again, and turned to the picture. Bringing his chubby fist down on the cow, he exclaimed in a tone of triumph, "She ain't caught him yet!" —The Deaf-Blind.

Could Have Done Without It

Like most minister's families, they were not extensively blessed with this world's goods. She, however, was the youngest of ten children until her father explained to her of the baby sister who had come in the night.

"Well," she said, after due thought, "I 'spose it's all right, papa, but there's many a thing we needed worse."

In the Family

An instance of exclusiveness maintained under difficulties is reported from the ladies' cabin of a liner. All were sick except one lady and a cat, which wandered uneasily about. The lady ventured to stroke the cat, remarking, "Poor pussy." The cat was inclined to respond, and elevated its tail in token of good will, when from a neighboring berth came in choking tones the words: "Excuse me, that is a private cat!" —San Francisco Argonaut.

Demosthenes, who was practising oratory with pebbles in his mouth to cure himself of stammering, accidentally swallowed one. "If that had been b-b-buttered," he stammered, "I could have thought it was one of my w-w-wife's b-b-biscuits!"

HOW EUROPE IS PREPARING FOR WAR

RIIGHT HON. H. O. ARNOLD-FORSTER, M.P., is contributing a series of articles to the London Standard on "Our Military Policy and Needs." The first is as follows:

This summer, following a practice which I have pursued almost without intermission for 30 years, I have devoted a portion of any holiday to seeing something of the work of one of the great armies of the Continent. What I have learned this year is but a continuation and a confirmation of the lessons which many previous years had taught me.

The lessons to be learned are numerous and varied. I shall not attempt to recapitulate them here. But the sum of all my observations leads me to one great conclusion, which is so definite and alarming that I desire to submit it to the earnest consideration of my countrymen. My conclusion is this:

Every country in Europe, save our own, to the best of its ability, and according to its lights, is preparing for the kind of war in which it has reason to fear that it may some day be engaged. How complete, how scientific, how tremendous these preparations are, many Englishmen knew very well; but the majority of the people of this country are not so well informed. Happily for ourselves, we in England know nothing whatever of war as it really is; and, as a natural consequence, we are unable to understand the frame of mind in which those who possess this sinister experience approach the problem of national defence. The result of our ignorance is curious; at least, so it seems to one who has enjoyed somewhat special opportunities of studying both Continental methods and our own. It appears to me to be a fact beyond contradiction that while foreign nations, without exception, are preparing for the wars in which they are likely to be engaged, we alone are doing nothing of the kind. Not only are we making no preparation for the kind of war in which all our experience tells us we are likely to be involved, but, with great diligence and an immense amount of talk, we are making what we are pleased to call preparations for a war in which all human probability we shall never be engaged.

Truth and Its Enemies

The result is very serious; so serious, that, at the risk of incurring great disfavor on the part of those who hate to look unpleasant facts in the face, I shall do my best to tell the truth, and the whole truth, about the military policy to which this country is being committed.

The task is not easy. It is difficult at the present time for any person to examine, still more to criticise our military arrangements. For four years past an organized campaign has been in progress, the apparent object of which has been to befog and confuse the public, and to divert men's minds from the problem of defence, as a whole, to the contemplation of one subsidiary and not very important part of it. The praises of that excellent institution, the Territorial Army, have been sung in every key, the subject of the Regular Army has been systematically and effectively buried in parliament and out of it. But this is by no means all. The mot d'ordre seems to have been given that every one who refuses to find merit in the official policy shall be denounced and attacked as a public enemy. Solemn wiggings have been administered by important personages to all and sundry who shall dare to criticise or even to question. Exalted names have been dragged into the service of the promoters, and it has been stated, almost in so many words, that for a civilian to doubt the virtue of the new scheme is to be guilty of *lese majeste*, and is a sign of malevolence and want of patriotism. A similar offence on the part of an officer is to be punished with expulsion from the army. Our soldiers have been definitely told that praise and approval will be welcomed and rewarded. Those whose conscience or whose military experience forbids them to offer this tribute have been bluntly told to hold their tongues or to take the consequences. And the outcome of this process is described as "military opinion."

But extravagances of this kind must in the long run defeat their own object. No self-respecting civilian is likely to be affected by menaces, and the army suffers too much from the continuance of a sham to allow of its voice being permanently silenced. Officers who may expect to find themselves confronted with a real army composed of men, and of trained men, will be the first to suffer from a system which will send them into action at the head of a tiny contingent largely composed of untrained boys. That much harm has been done by system of menace and cajolery which has been pursued cannot be denied, but its success will not be permanent. In the long run it will be found impossible to stifle free discussion and to prevent the plain statement of plain truths. And one of the plainest of these plain truths, which cannot be stated too clearly or too often, is this. We in this country are not preparing for any war in which there is a reasonable probability of our being engaged. On the contrary, we are preparing for an emergency which in all human probability will never occur, and one which, if it does occur, will not be met by the preparations we are making.

Foreign Methods

It may be said that these are abstract and general statements, and that in order to make them intelligible and effective they must be supported by and illustrated by concrete examples, which every one can understand and appreciate. Let me then be perfectly explicit. I have said that foreign nations are preparing for wars in

which they think that they may some day be engaged; and that they are taking the most effective steps of which they are capable to ensure success in such wars should they, unfortunately, take place. The French War Office has to contemplate the possibility of another German invasion; and the French frontier from Verdun to Belfort is elaborately defended and organized with the object of making such an invasion impossible. The preparation may prove to be inadequate; but it is in accordance with a consistent theory, it is scientific, it is appropriate. For its purpose it is the very best thing that French intelligence and French wealth combined can produce.

In the same way the German army and navy are perfectly organized for a great aggressive war. Very likely no such war is in contemplation, but aggressive wars have always formed part of the Prussian system; and when undertaken they have always, hitherto, been successful, because the means were deliberately calculated to produce the ends desired.

British Methods, Naval and Military

But when we come to our own country, what do we find? We find, at least so far as one great branch of our defensive service is concerned, nothing even remotely resembling the German or the French method. The navy, happily, is still organized with reasonable regard to the work it may have to do. The Admiralty, to my certain knowledge, have a theory, and a perfectly definite one, as to the functions

which the fleet ought to perform in time of war. Their whole efforts are devoted to the task of enabling the fleet to perform that function successfully. I am aware that in the opinion of some critics the Admiralty are not doing enough to enable them to carry out their purpose. If the critics are right, the Admiralty are open to censure, and it is their plain duty to increase the fleet until its power to achieve that purpose is beyond dispute. But no one even pretends that the navy has not a definite role and a definite object. The stronger the navy becomes, the more easily and the more certainly will it do what the country expects from it.

Now let us turn to the army. How different is the situation. Unless all the teaching of history be wrong and of no account, unless all military experience is to be discarded as meaningless, we are not preparing for war at all. This allegation may seem at first sight to be an exaggeration. But a brief examination of our military position will suffice to show that it is a reasonable and moderate statement of an incontrovertible fact. Indeed, were it not that the British public is rarely willing to pay attention to two subjects at the same time, such an obvious truth would never have escaped attention. Unluckily, the skilful manoeuvres which have been resorted to with the object of diverting public attention from the Regular Army and concentrating it upon the Territorial force have been successful. Parliament and press have been full of the Territorial Force. All the world

has been writing about it, and making speeches about it. The sporting element, so dear to Englishmen, has entered into the discussion of the question. Sides have been formed. Half the press and half the critics have declared that the required numbers will never be raised, and that the scheme will, therefore, be a failure. The other half have asserted with equal conviction that the numbers will be raised, and that when and because they have been raised, the success of the scheme will become, thereby, self-evident. Nobody has ever paused to ask whether, if the whole force were to be completed tomorrow, down to the last drummer boy, it would be of any use whatever for the sole purpose for which it exists, namely, to win a victory for this country in any war in which the nation is to be engaged. There are hundreds of thousands of persons in this country who, if the Territorial Force reaches its establishment, will pronounce it a success, and who, if it falls short of that establishment, will, with equal confidence, pronounce it a failure. And yet, as I shall endeavor to demonstrate, the force may be complete in every detail and yet be an absolute and dangerous failure from the point of view of the national needs.

The Territorial Force and Its Flatterers

And here it is desirable to pause for a moment to say a word which ought not to be necessary, but which is necessary in view of the prejudice which the promoters of the Territorial Army scheme have endeavored to create

British Columbia Today and Its Prospects

THE problems, present conditions, and future prospects of British Columbia were the subjects of an interview which a representative of Canada (London) had with Captain the Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Minister of Finance and Agriculture in the British Columbia Government, before his departure from London for Ireland.

In reply to the suggestion that, although British Columbia was, less than ten years ago, of all Canadian provinces the best known and most popular in the Mother-country among the best class of settlers—having, in fact, a weekly paper in London devoted entirely to its interests—today Ontario and the prairie provinces are much more in the public eye, Captain Tatlow said:

"Mr. Turner, the Agent-General for the province in London, does not bear out your suggestion that British Columbia was better known ten years ago than at present. The province may have been more in the eye of the mining world, but Mr. Turner found on his arrival in England seven years ago a lamentable ignorance on the part of the general public regarding the many attractions of British Columbia. At that time, owing to adverse conditions in the British Columbia mining industry and the bitter feelings which were aroused in consequence, it was almost impossible for anyone to discuss in England the merits of the province without incurring suspicion. In 1902 arrangements were made whereby exhibits of the products of British Columbia were displayed in various parts of the United Kingdom with the idea of educating the British public as to the great possibilities of the province. In 1903 British Columbia secured the gold medal for its display of fruit, and as a result the Agent-General's office was inundated with inquiries from all parts. Since then British Columbia has become increasingly well known, and is, I understand, more talked about than any other Canadian province, excepting perhaps Ontario."

"It is recognized over here, Captain Tatlow, that, both with regard to climate, scenery, and sport, British Columbia has at least as much to offer to the well-to-do settler as any part of Canada, but the fact remains that your immigration is much more largely from the United States and from the prairie districts of the Dominion than from Great Britain. Why is this?"

"There is no doubt," replied Captain Tatlow, "that the climate and scenery of British Columbia are very attractive, more so, perhaps than those of any other part of Canada. Of course, the greater cost of traveling from the old country has to be borne in mind, but it is a fact that up till quite recently the Dominion Government made no efforts to attract emigration to our province. Attention was principally confined to securing settlers for the North-West, and the shipping companies and various agents adopted a similar policy. I am glad that Mr. J. Obed Smith, the recently appointed Dominion Assistant Superintendent of Emigration in London, is largely rectifying this state of affairs, and British Columbia is now beginning to receive its due amount of attention from Dominion emigration authorities."

"The chief attraction in the province seems to be that of fruit farming," remarked our representative, "but in certain quarters it is urged that, both as regards the market and price of land and labor, the Englishman of moderate means who intends taking up that industry can do better in the Annapolis Valley or in Ontario. What are your views on this matter?"

"Statistics show," Captain Tatlow replied, "that profits from fruit farming in British Columbia are greater than those made in the eastern provinces. This may be accounted for by

the large market in the Northwest for our fruit. Arrangements have been made also for the shipping of certain grades of apples from the Okanagan district to England. A great impetus has been given to the industry by the action of the Dominion Government which prevents dumping from the United States. Previously British Columbian fruit growers had to contend against the dumping of fruit on the market from California, Washington, and Oregon, but that is now a thing of the past, and fruit farmers have benefited accordingly. I might mention that we have a show of British Columbia fruit at the Agricultural Hall, London, on November 26 and 27, and those interested can have an opportunity of judging the quality."

Discussing the exportation of salmon, halibut, and other fish in cold storage for the market of this country, Captain Tatlow stated that the New England Fish company annually place on the Boston market halibut to the value of many million dollars. Salmon has been sent over to the English market in cold storage and the experiment proved successful. Arrangements have now been made by one of the companies operating in that direction to bring over to England an increased quantity, and undoubtedly the exportation to the United Kingdom would continue to grow. Whale fishing on the coast, which was taken up two or three years ago, is proving very successful.

"Regarding the labor question, is it true," asked our representative, "that the labor unions are stronger in British Columbia than in any other part of Canada, and that they are dominated by the American 'bosses' across the border?"

"Not more so than in any other part of Canada. Unfortunately, the Canadian unions are more or less parts of the American unions and under their control, and have to organize strikes accordingly. This is one of the questions we should like to see settled, and hope the day will soon come when public opinion will demand an alteration in present conditions."

"Is it the intention of the Government to take steps to mitigate the trouble arising in British Columbia from lack of domestic servants, so that men with means, either retired officers or officials from India or from the Mother-country, younger sons and others, can enjoy the ordinary amenities of life with suitable domestic service?"

"Last year," said Capt. Tatlow, "domestic servants and men for farm labor were sent out from the Old Country to British Columbia under the auspices of the Salvation Army, acting under an arrangement with the Provincial Government. The sum of £2,000 was lent to the Salvation Army to be used as advances to assist in overcoming the difficulty of a larger fare than that to the North-West. A sum of money was also paid to the Army on the understanding that the emigrants would be carefully selected and taken care of on arrival in British Columbia. This arrangement proved very satisfactory, enabling us to bring out a fair amount of help, and (at least, as far as domestic servants are concerned), the policy is to be continued. It should be remembered also that the majority of retired army officers and Anglo-Indian officials who settle in the province bring out their own servants. I am informed by the Agent-General that a retired officer who recently visited British Columbia to inquire into the suitability of the province as a place in which to settle, expressed himself as very well satisfied with the social conditions, and as a result a party, of which he is a member, has decided to locate there."

Our representative next referred to the recent articles on "Asiatic Immigration," by Dr. Crozier, the well-known Canadian political economist, and asked in what direction the

Government is hoping to overcome this grave disability.

"I have not read the articles," Captain Tatlow said: "but the matter is now out of British Columbian politics. The Federal Government has legislated in connection with the entry of Chinese immigrants, and the Privy Council the other day stated that legislation on the lines of the Natal Act affecting Japanese and other Oriental races is outside the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government, so that the question has become one for the Federal Government to deal with."

"Is the policy mooted by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of opening up land on Vancouver Island on a big scale to be followed up?"

"The Canadian Pacific Railway Company are carrying on at the present time an experiment whereby a block of land is being cleared on the island for the purpose of selling it to settlers on reasonable terms. If the experiment is successful, and there is certainly every reason to believe it will be, the clearing of land on a more extensive scale will be carried out."

"Has the scheme for the erection of a representative Canadian building on the Kingsway site in London, in which several of the provinces in the Dominion were to have their London offices situated, and in which your Government was said to be interested, fallen through?"

"Practically, it has. The British Columbia Government were willing to take a share of the building, and are still willing to do so, but the scheme seems to have fallen through. Undoubtedly it would be a good move on the part of the Dominion and the various provinces to locate their offices in a central building in which the High Commissioner and the respective Agents-General would be located, and our Government for one would welcome the carrying out of the scheme."

Questioned as to his personal opinions in regard to Tariff Reform and Imperial Federation and the views of the majority in British Columbia on this topic, Captain Tatlow replied: "I think you might safely say that we in British Columbia are all Imperial Federators to the core, and most certainly Tariff Reformers. I might even suggest that, in return for any preference we might receive from the Mother-country, our efforts in the way of immigration would be made to attract more and more our own people from the United Kingdom. The matter has formerly been left so much in the hands of shipping agents, etc., that probably greater efforts have been made on the continent of Europe than in the United Kingdom, and this is a question that might be taken up."

"Have you personally visited the northern portion of the province which will be opened up by the Grand Trunk Pacific railway," asked our representative, "and what advantages does that portion open to settlers?"

"My last visit to that district was made previous to the creation of Prince Rupert," replied Captain Tatlow; "but the operations of the surveying parties have revealed considerably more good agricultural land than was at first anticipated. As a consequence, the work of prospecting is being carried on with increased vigor, and until that work is concluded I do not wish to make a definite statement on the matter, except that the early anticipations have been very much more than realized."

In conclusion, Captain Tatlow said he was pleased to note that Canada devoted attention to making investors in Great Britain interested in the opportunity which Canada affords for remunerative investments. As for British Columbia, Captain Tatlow said that the province offered today as good facilities as ever for the loaning of money on mortgage at a rate of 6 to 7 per cent on city property, and at an even higher rate on farm land.

against all those who do not fall down and worship. I write as a well-wisher of the Territorial Army. That force, which, of course, is the Volunteers under another name, has many admirable qualities, and fulfills some useful purposes. There has been, and there always will be, an immense amount of exaggeration with regard to it; and the force has, undoubtedly, suffered a good deal from the indiscriminating eulogy which some of its friends have thought fit to bestow upon it. We read glowing accounts of the performances of the troops at manœuvres; we are invited to admire and wonder at the intelligence, discipline, and physique of officers and men. A great many of the things that are said are true, true not of the force as a whole, but of certain portions of it; and it is unfortunate that many commentators and eulogists fail to discriminate. Moreover, it is well to remember that what we are reading in 1908 is merely a reproduction of what we might have read, and what many of us did read, in every succeeding year since 1860. The address of the inspecting officer, informing the officers and men of a Volunteer battalion that their corps is the best he has ever seen, is a formula which has marked, and, be it said, disgraced, Volunteer inspections ever since the creation of the force. The flaming newspaper articles which have been inspired by each succeeding Volunteer review or Easter excursion for fifty years past are almost word for word the same as the accounts of the Territorial Force which we have all been reading during the past few months. There have, of course, been some very valuable and discriminating criticisms in which full justice has been done to the many good qualities of the force, but from which the ridiculous exaggeration which the public is supposed to like has been absent.

But enough of the inflated and ill-considered language to which reference has been made has found its way into the speeches of persons in authority, and into the columns of the newspapers, to mislead many persons, and to induce the belief that some great and beneficial change has come over the Volunteer Force, which has entirely changed its character. There has been a change, and a change for the better. The creation of a brigade and divisional organization, the addition of subsidiary services, such as the transport and ammunition columns; and, perhaps, more important than all, the abolition of the capitation grant, are all real reforms for which the Secretary of State and the Army Council are entitled to great credit. But no miracles have been performed, and there is no valid ground for supposing that the statement made by the Norfolk Commission with regard to the Volunteers to the effect that, "taking the force as a whole, neither the military nor the tactical training of the rank and file would enable it to face, with a prospect of success, the troops of a Continental army," and that, "in view of the unequal military education of the officers, the limited training of the men, and the defects of equipment and organization, the Volunteer Force is not qualified to take the field against a regular army," is susceptible of any serious modification at the present time. It is well, therefore, to keep cool when reading the glowing descriptions of today. They may be true and deserved, but they differ neither in form nor in degree from many other descriptions which have preceded them, and which, beyond all doubt, were not true and were not deserved. Nothing but harm is done by these exaggerations. When the public is told, as it was told not long ago, that the field batteries of the Territorial Force, after a period of drill averaging less than ten days for each man, had attained a condition of efficiency equal to that attained by batteries of Regular Artillery at the end of a year's continuous instruction, the result is purely mischievous. The actual statement was to the effect that, "in the opinion of a thoroughly competent observer, the London field batteries at the end of the fortnight reached about the same standard as the Regular batteries, formed at home during our last war, obtained after a year's work." To nine people out of ten such a statement could only have the meaning assigned to it above. It is possible, however, that the writer of the passage referred to may have intended to convey another meaning and to prove that hastily raised units cannot be made efficient. It is probably quite true to say that the new batteries raised in a hurry in 1900-1 were far below the mark at the end of a year, though it is probably a great exaggeration to say that they were no better than the Territorial batteries after ten days' instruction. But if the contention be true, what is the moral? The moral is that, even with all the appliances available in a Regular battery, with skilled professional officers and continuous work, a battery cannot be made efficient in a year. If that is the conclusion which it is sought to establish, it need only be said that it coincides exactly with the conclusion which has long since been arrived at by artillery officers in every other army in the world, but as an argument in favor of creating 180 batteries, with a minimum training of fifteen days every second year, its relevance is not obvious.

If it be true that the work of one year's continuous training can be accomplished in a week, it is obvious that we are wasting enormous sums upon the Regular Army which ought instantly to be devoted to some other purpose. Soldiers do not take statements of the kind to which we have referred seriously; but civilians, who are entirely dependent upon the judgment of others, do believe what they are told, and are quite justified in doing so.

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

HOW TO MAKE AND KEEP FRIENDS

 All the words of wisdom, Johnson is related to have uttered, surely none carried more sound advice with them than "Keep your friendship in repair." Friendship is a most valuable asset in life, and to consider it at its highest; if it is not the actual bread of life, it is most certainly the butter or the fat.

To "make friends" is an art in itself, which if we do not naturally possess it, is well worth striving after, and, having once acquired it, do all in our power to keep. After all, most of the world have gained that success through their popularity, or in other words, their gift of making friends. A well known man once said, "charming manners give the least trouble and paid the highest interest." And I do not think he was far wrong.

But it is not only the making of friends which is so important a matter but the still more vital point to be considered, how to keep that friendship when you have made it. That is more difficult, because it entails a certain amount of forethought and trouble, which, with the selfishness of human nature, people are apt to resent. The little note, which might have been written when their friend was in trouble, but was postponed indefinitely, will often lose them a friendship of years, or the congratulatory message which would not have taken three minutes to pen, but which was never accomplished, has severed many a promising intimacy.

Not only are these little delinquencies unkind, but they are distinctly undiplomatic, and people must not be surprised if they in their turn are likewise forgotten on important occasions in their lives.

If from no better motive than expediency, the woman who wishes to be popular must ever guard against the least tendency to degenerate into a "bore." That the world will never forgive under any circumstances, and who can blame it?

"She is always so breezy," some one remarked of a woman who was renowned for her number of friends. There is a little poem by an American woman in which these words occur:

"Laugh and the world laughs with you,

Weep, and you weep alone;

For the sad old earth must borrow its mirth,

But has trouble enough of its own,

Rejoice, and men will seek you,

Grieve, and they turn and go,

They want, full measure of all your treasure,

But they do not need your woe."

All this sounds very unsympathetic, but it is right, that it should be so. People don't want to be worried and harassed in life. They want to be cheered and amused, and the sensible ones would as a whole rather visit the entertaining hostess in a garret (figuratively speaking) than a dull one in Belgrave Square. It is a great mistake for people to imagine that they must wait until they are better off before they can entertain, so much can be done now-a-days, on so little with good management, that if they wait to invite their friends till they are able to do so in a lordly manner the time is apt to "slip by," and they may look round some day and discover they have no friends to entertain. A warm welcome a cheery hostess, and a prettily arranged table are by far the most important items towards a social success. How many a struggling professional man has had cause to look back in after life, and be thankful to his wife, or woman-kind for their charming little impromptu entertainments which they arranged for his friends, or clients, and which possibly raised him another rung on the ladder of fame! "Afternoon tea" is undoubtedly the most economic form of entertaining, and comparatively speaking only costs a few cents.

After that comes the cold Sunday supper, which is a great institution for housewives of limited means, when you can have everything cold, and it is quite an understood thing that people wait on themselves.

And to the girl who has "to make her own way in the world," no better advice can be given than to cultivate the art of making herself socially agreeable not only when she is visiting, but when she is at home; never to lose an opportunity of doing a kindness to any one, remembering that old people are especially susceptible to a little attention from a younger woman, and who knows that they may not "be entertained an angel unawares."

Who does not know the "jolly girl" who is such an acquisition at the little impromptu picnics and parties? How many an invitation she receives on account of her cheerfulness and her power of making things "go!" While Angela, the beauty is continually searching for a secluded spot where she can examine her face in her pocket mirror, use her powder puff in privacy, or enconce herself without the risk of having her complexion damaged by mosquitoes! The "jolly girl" is bustling round, making everyone comfortable, talking to the people who might otherwise be a little "out of it," and generally imparting a festive spirit to all around her. Thus it behoves all, rich or poor—but especially the latter—to make themselves a necessary adjunct to society.

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

Hats have gradually increased in size, until they have become positively grotesque, and already the fashion is on the wane. In Paris exceptionally small hats of the turban variety are being exploited, and these accentuate the long, narrow figure of the model.

Tulle draperies have, as I expected, failed to attain popularity, but they are exploited on evening gowns, and are truly delightful in gay, transparent fabrics arranged over a limp, trailing skirt. The high waisted skirt is not universally favored, and is not amenable in the matter of blouses; but it is possible to gain the short waisted effect with a high, folded belt, which is practically a cummerbund, and is worn over a vest of high coloring. This is delightfully chic under a short waisted Directoire coat, and the skirt is still available for the ordinary blouse. The folded sash has a similar effect in suggesting the high waist, and its tasseled ends are of decorative value when contrasted by a skirt of lighter tone.

The newest blouses for autumn wear are of Shantung silk, adorned with dyed lace and touches of velvet, and extremely useful as well as ornamental are the blouses of soft twilled satins, which wash well and harmonize splendidly with floral embroideries and delicate lace.

The girl with deft fingers may add literally pounds in value to her autumn or winter costume by adorning it with soutache braiding. It is quite easy to braid in this fashion, and the tracings is simple. The portions to be worked must be laid on firm canvas of the soft thin type, and all ends and connections are passed through a pierced hole to the back of the canvas.

An ideal costume for the early winter is of petroblown faced cloth, with a long, limp skirt, absolutely untrimmed, but most chic with a high waistband of black satin, and a white silk waistcoat, with high stock and fussy frill, which apparently falls high between the folds of the vest. The short waisted coat with long flat tails has its upper part covered with a massed design of black soutache, and the tight sleeves decorated likewise in epaulette fashion halfway to the elbow. Most graceful and artistic in shape, the evening wrap of the moment depends less upon wrappings, and its success is assured when arranged in soft, harmonious coloring. The coat costumes of the moment are modish, albeit simple, and the choice lies between the rounded cutaway fronts and the more severely straight model. Brown is a favored color, and there are several shades of blue, and the popular elephant and smoke greys, not forgetting the new tweeds in heather and autumnal tints, or the new dark greens, which somehow do not seem so attractive as the old forestier and Lincoln tints. Short, puffy sleeves, which barely cover the elbow are utterly incongruous with the sheath skirts and abbreviated bodices, and we have returned to the full length sleeve, which falls well over the wrist, and in many instances partially covers the hand. As a concession to the woman who pre-

fers the smartness of long gloves and fussy touches of lace, the three-quarter sleeve is introduced, and this retains its close effect, and is finished with a cavalier cuff of velvet. In Paris, the full length sleeve appears on nearly all the smartest afternoon gowns, and is de rigueur in Directoire models.

The waistcoat is a most important item nowadays, and none are more fascinating in cloth gowns than those of striped black and white satin, or of silk run with stripes of bebe ribbon. This latter method ensures a striped vest to correspond in color with the costume, a result not always obtainable when striped fabric is required.

Coats of soft satin are extremely chic, but too smart for ordinary wear. They make ideal bridesmaids' costumes, with a skirt of faced cloth en suite, and are chic for restaurant dinners when worn over a V or square-cut waistcoat of decorative aspect, and a skirt of lace of pale unlon de sole. The sheath skirt is at its best in dark tones of velvet, opened on one side to show a panel of pleated silk over which are laced silken cords.

Unfortunately, some dressmakers are so infected with the corseler mode that they fit the skirts tightly over the curve of the hip, and quite destroy the character and style.

Undoubtedly the present modes are trying to a stout figure, but a much straighter effect is ensured if the waist is allowed to expand slightly, and extra pressure is given below. It is in this fashion the

may be done well, in any modern cooking stove or oven, but the basting must be incessant.

A large launch of 20 to 24 pounds will take three and a half hours to roast with a good fire, though if the fire be very hot indeed, three hours may be enough.

About twenty minutes before it is done, remove all the paper and paste, dredge the haunch well with flour and then baste very liberally with butter until it is nice and brown, when it is ready to dish up the greatest point to notice, is that it requires the minutest care, from the moment it is put into the oven till it is done, and if this care is not given, the result will spell failure.

The Gravy

Most people prefer the rich gravy which is found in the dripping pan. Run all the fat off this, add a gill of boiling water to what remains, stir it well to get all the richness possible, and pour it off into a clean pan. Taste and add salt if necessary, boil it up and strain round the haunch.

Some people add a teaspoonful of walnut or mushroom ketchup or of raspberry or any other flavored vinegar.

In any case let rowan or red-currant jelly be sent to table with this joint, and let these be slightly warmed, as venison fat chills very quickly, for the same reason a hot water dish is required to carve on, and plates, etc., should all be very hot.

Another Method

After hanging for a few days take the venison down, dry it well and soak it in milk, or buttermilk for twenty-four hours. Then dry it again, remove the underskin, lard it well by darning into it small pieces of bacon $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick and 2 inches long, at about 2 inch distances all over it, salt it a little and



A BEAUTIFUL CHERUIT GOWN—In a shade of old blue, showing the new plain corsage.

corsetiere works, and so obtains a figure with less curves, an effect emphasized by the skilful modiste when fitting her gowns.

VENISON

Various Dainty Ways of Cooking It.

In order to make the best of venison, we must know how old it is and how long it must hang to be in perfection, and this is not less than how to cook it, for however perfect the cooking of it may be, if the venison is old or imperfectly kept, the result will be far from pleasing. Buck venison is usually counted the best to be had, most people can recognize venison by its dark color and fine grain, though I have known a haunch to be mistaken by a very young housekeeper for mutton. It is to be stated for the comfort of others, who may in future make the same mistake, that well-hung mutton may be quite successfully cooked by the methods hitherto held sacred to venison. Still the great point of difference, the thick layer of fat on the haunch, is so plainly observable that errors ought not to occur. The age is easily told by the hoof.

Naturally an old animal has used its hoof well, so that it is large and the cleft is broad and deep, while the heel is horny and well worn. A young animal's hoof is the exact opposite of this more or less pliant and only slightly cleft, and its heel bears evidence of very light use. To see if venison is newly killed or stale slip a clean skewer in near the bone, and the difference in smell will at once tell its own tale. Venison is skinned directly it is killed and cut up at once, and then it must be cared for, as I shall show, day by day and more than once a day if necessary, until it is ready for cooking.

The difference from such hung and cared-for meat and that which has become stale from neglect need not be enlarged upon.

Directly it is skinned and cut up, venison must be thoroughly dried with a clean cloth and dusted with a mixture of black pepper and ground ginger. Every day it must be well looked over, and thoroughly dried again as damp is its worst enemy.

It will keep from seven to twenty-one days or so, according to the weather, but will "turn" very quickly if the latter be muggy or warm. If it should go "wrong"—and we know what becomes of the best-laid schemes of mice and men—the only thing to do is to wash it in clean lukewarm water and then in milk and water of the same temperature, and then dry it thoroughly and dust it with the pepper and ginger again. This should put it quite right; but it must not be forgotten that extra care must follow and that fresh air is the best possible protection. The color of venison is to be considered, for if it is tainted it will turn black with yellowish spots. The fat should be thick, not contracted, and the meat neither tough nor hard if it be good.

To Roast Venison

In cooking it the great art is to preserve the fat and to this end old-fashioned cooks were wont to take precautions which cooks of today must also take if they wish to attain the same perfection.

The haunch must be wrapped in paper thoroughly well buttered, then over the fat part must be put a paste made with flour and water and rolled out to three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and this again must be secured by two more sheets of well buttered paper, and the whole tied with tape. It is far better when roasted before the fire, but if this is absolutely impossible it may also be done, and if done with care

put it into a fireproof dish in a hot oven, and then and there cook it, basting frequently with butter and pouring over it during the cooking process, a spoonful at a time, about five or six tablespoonsfuls of red wine. When done, dish it up and pour a teacupful of sour cream over it, and keep very hot while the sauce is made.

The Sauce

Reduce the liquid strained from the dish in which the venison was baked by boiling it up in a clean pan and after tasting and flavoring it, add a few finely chopped mushrooms (previously cooked in butter) and a tablespoonful of cream. Roll up at once, and pour over the meat. The most fashionable way of serving this dish at the present time, is to send it to the table with an orange salad. This is very nice, and it makes a very pleasant change from the first recipe, which is the one most frequently encountered. Then there are some very nice sauces which are excellent served with venison. I give a few below:

Sweet Sauce

Warm together a pint of red wine and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of sugar for six minutes over the fire, serve in a tureen.

Sharp Sauce

This is prepared in exactly the same way as above, substituting good vinegar for the wine.

Tomato Sauce

Have a pint of tomato puree, and add to it a gill of strong stock and a teaspoonful of chopped capers. Stir well, then add a spoonful or two of rowan and red-currant jellies and a squeeze of lemon juice, and season to taste, with salt, a pinch each of sugar, ground ginger, and cayenne. (This sauce must not be poured over the meat, as some people might not like it, but sent to table separately in a sauceboat.) If the sauce is found to be too thin, a little brown roux can be added. If venison is very lean, the best plan is to stew it in a pan, into which it just fits. Cover it with stock and stew slowly for two hours. Then add a little pepper and salt and allspice, and half a pint of red wine and cook for another hour. Send to table in a very hot dish, with its own gravy strained round, and hand round jelly with it, or any of the sauces given above.

Lastly, if venison is to be kept for a long time, it may be dusted with powdered charcoal, after being cut into joints, and packed tightly into large jars. Some crushed mace, peppercorns and bay leaves should be strewn over, and the whole covered with melted fat poured in lukewarm and entirely filling the jar, which should be protected from dust by being tied up in muslin. Stir in a cool place, and then when some is wanted for use it may be taken and the remainder sealed up with fat again.

SMALL TALK.

Everyone is much interested in Lady Violet Elliot's engagement to Lord and Lady Lansdowne's younger son Lord Charles Fitzmaurice. Lady Violet is the third daughter of Lord and Lady Minto, and though very young—she is only nineteen—has had plenty of time to make herself popular in India as well as in England. She is very pretty, with the charm of manner which the three sisters have inherited from their parents, the charm of which is so greatly responsible for making Lord and Lady Minto's reign in India as successful as it is. The bridegroom to be knows India as well as does his bride elect, for

his parents occupied the vice-regal throne just fifteen years before Lord and Lady Minto undertook the duties and difficulties, which go hand-in-hand with the glories of that position.

Mr. and Mrs. Asquith are back in London again, after paying a few visits in Scotland. They have been stationery at Slains for practically the whole of the Recess, as they were both somewhat tired out when the end of the session came, and Mr. Asquith is not what one would call a "society man."

The Queen of Norway and her little son the Crown Prince Olaf, are expected during this month on a private visit to England. King Haakon joining them later on. Queen Maud will spend the time at Appleton Hall, her much loved little Norfolk home, and as the King and Queen will then be at Sandringham and the Prince and Princess of Wales at York cottage, the Royal family reunion will be almost complete.

SOCIAL SNARES

About Introductions

Often the question is asked, "Ought I to introduce my friends, or is it best to leave them to speak to each other or not as they please?"

This is a question which cannot be answered merely by "you should," or "you shouldn't"—so much depends on circumstances on the occasion, and on the friends themselves. Obviously there are moments when it is advisable to make introductions, and others when to do so is both inexpedient and unnecessary. As there are some people who have an unfortunate talent for doing the wrong thing, so there are hostesses who always bring the wrong people together, and insist on introducing the very people who have been trying for years to avoid each other, and few things are so annoying as pointless introductions of this kind. The clever hostess generally has a "flair" an instinct, which enables her to avoid these social pitfalls; she would certainly not invite people living near together to meet each other unless she was pretty sure that both parties would be pleased and if they happened to meet by accident in her drawing-room, she would find a way of talking to both without making them known by name to one another.

It is generally understood that introducing has gone out of fashion, and whatever the truth of this dictum may be, it certainly enables hostesses to bridge over some awkward moments. At the same

itself to change, because it is obvious that the table must remain in the centre of the room, and the sideboard just where it is found to be the most convenient. The Drawing-room and morning-room lend themselves easily to the charm of playing "general post" with the household gods, and something can be done with the bedrooms.

In large towns, I do not know that the bedroom window offers many attractions save in the matter of obtaining air, but in places like this, and the country the view of the garden, or in the latter ease of beautiful stretches of woods and water, and really lovely scenery cannot be obscured.

Therefore the dressing table is put at an angle, and a comfortable chair, and an occasional table placed close to the window for those who would enjoy sitting there to sew, or write, or read.

But now, at this time of year, the dressing-table is placed again in front of the window, and the chair moved to the side of the fireplace if there is one.

If, during the summer, the curtains have been of cretonne or muslin, they can now be taken down, washed and put away till next spring, warmer ones taking their places; and here I want to dilate on the advantages of Bolton sheeting, especially that in the natural cream color which washes like the proverbial rag.

I was once let loose in a faded bedroom, where the wall-paper pattern of pale pinkish roses on a white ground, and the green carpet, which the sun had considerably whitened, did not seem very promising where winter cheerfulness was concerned. The black and brass bedstead had seen its "palmy days" and the brown wicker chair, guiltless of cushions, looked as if it ought to be in the garden, but was not wanted there. A sufficiency of Bolton sheeting of the aforesaid cream tint, did wonders. I cut out a panel the size of the headpiece of the bed, and traced a design of big pink tulips and large green leaves thereon, to be worked in pink silks in shades of pink and green. The window curtains, to sill only, were to be similarly embroidered down one side, it is very quickly done if coarse outline stitch is used, and out of six yards of material I had also enough for a table cloth and the cover to a blotter.

I enam

Eloquent Tributes to Bacon's Memory



Y name and my memory I leave to the charitable speeches of mankind, and to foreign nations, and to the next ages." Such was the pathetic bequest of Francis Bacon, and it may be taken as justifying the philosopher's faith in those "next ages," that, after three hundred years, the Benchers of Gray's Inn celebrated the anniversary of the election of their most illustrious treasurer, says the London Standard of recent date. At a luncheon given in Gray's Inn Hall, they entertained a great company of men who have a right to be connected with Bacon's career, and though the two first centuries were allowed to pass practically unnoticed—perhaps those next ages were more remote than even Bacon imagined—the honor done to his memory on Saturday by the benchers and their guests made a fitting return for the omissions of their predecessors.

Any ceremony at any Inn of Court is a thing peculiar to its setting. The old buildings, the quiet, secluded aspect, the indefinable air of ancient mystery and modern energy, all go to make up an Inn of Court, and the heart of every inn is its hall. A year before Francis Bacon was born—1560—the hall of Gray's Inn was completed, and it was within those walls that the great men of the present day assembled to do honor to his memory. Naturally there were lawyers, members of the inn, and the chair was occupied by Bacon's present successor in office, the treasurer, Master Duke, K. C. Before being created Viscount St. Albans in 1621, the great Chancellor had been made Baron Verulam, and on the chairman's left was to be seen the present Earl of Verulam. The American Ambassador and Lord Strathcona were there, representatives of the English-speaking race across the Atlantic; the attorney-general (Sir W. Robson, M.P.), the solicitor-general (Sir S. Evans, M.P.) the master of the rolls, the attorney-general for Ireland (Mr. Cherrington, M.P.), and the common sergeant, were a few of the representatives of the legal side of Bacon's life; his connections with Cambridge was shown by the presence of the Ven. Archdeacon Cunningham (fellow of Trinity College), Dr. W. Alds Wright (vice-master of Trinity College), and others; while among the literary and other celebrities to be seen were Mr. Birrell, M.P., the Bishop of Exeter, Lord Courtney, Sir Robert Ball, Mr. A. W. A'Beckett, Mr. Sidney Lee, the president of the Royal College of Surgeons, Sir Henry Roseoe, Sir James Crichton-Browne, Sir William Ramsay, Sir Thomas Raleigh, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Charles Standord, Mr. W. F. Pomeroy, and Sir Henry Reichel.

The Benchers of the Inn present, in addition to the treasurer, were Mr. Henry Griffith, Sir Arthur Collins, K.C., Mr. M. W. Mattinson, K.C., Mr. Lewis Coward, K.C.,

Mr. C. A. Russell, K.C., Mr. Montague Lusa, K.C., Mr. Edward Dicey, C.B., Mr. Thomas Terrell, K.C., Mr. W. T. Barnard, K.C., Mr. J. H. M. Campbell, K.C., M.P., Mr. H. F. Manisty, K.C., Mr. Edward Clayton, Mr. W. J. R. Poichin, Mr. J. R. Atkin, K.C., and Mr. W. P. Byrne, C.B.

The old hall was a fit place for such a gathering on such an occasion. There Bacon had sat as student and bENCHER, as reader and treasurer, and to it he had returned in the days of his downfall. As one looked at the oak roof, divided into seven bays by Gothic-arched ribs, with spandrels and pendants richly carved, at the wainscotted interior, with the panels emblazoned with the arms of former "ancients," and at the windows similarly decorated, it was not difficult to imagine the "Novum Organum." It was "from my chamber at Graie's Inn, this 30 Januarie, 1597," that those essays were dedicated, which the chairman so felicitously compared to the company of Sinbad and Aladdin to the youthful reader. That chamber overlooked the gardens which he made, and of which he wrote: "God Almighty first planned a garden, and, indeed, it is the purest of human pleasure. It is the greatest refreshment to the Spirits of Man, without which Buildings and Palaces are but gross Handyworks."

From the walls of the hall the portraits of the giants of the past gazed down on the men of the present. Turning his back to the chairman was Bacon himself, and just below his father, a man of heavy countenance, stared across the room. The great Lord Coke, Bacon's bitterest and most powerful rival, was there, together with Queen Elizabeth, Charles I., and other Stuarts. In the gallery a few ladies looked down upon the scene and listened to the speeches that followed. The loyal toasts were honored, and then, after a short interval, the chairman rose to give the immortal memory of Francis Bacon. It was a great theme, and worthily treated. For nearly an hour Mr. Duke spoke of Bacon and his associations with the inn, and, long as the speech was, it never once flagged or failed to interest his hearers. Then he briefly proposed the guests, and the American Ambassador felicitously replied. A move was made to the library to see some Baconian relics and manuscripts, and in the gathering twilight one left the old-world buildings and their memories of the rise and dramatic fall of an illustrious member, and passed out into the whirl of Hollow-brown.

The treasurer, in proposing the toast of the memory of Francis Bacon, said the Inn thanked them for their presence, because it recognized in it the expression which, he believed, was common to the minds of English-speaking men, and of men beyond English speech, who justified the saying of Macaulay that the day would come when Bacon's name would be spoken with reverence by thoughtful men

throughout the intellectual world (hear, hear). Whether he should refer to that seat of learning from which he came, and which he adorned, and which he left no ungrateful student, or whether he should refer to his labors in the House of Commons, where, from the time he was 23 until the time he became Lord Keeper, he was an ornament of what was even then a great expression of the English mind, or whether he should glance into the world of letters, or whether he should dwell upon those chapters which associated him with the Bar and the Bench, he knew he should find there men who would be glad to say, with regard to Francis Bacon, "We are all his debtors, and of his debtors I am chief" (cheers). He would not presume to search these higher regions in which Bacon was a master and their predecessor. A just judgment linked him with Plato, but he believed the judgment of the ages had placed him in front of Plato. A just judgment of a censorious critic described him as the Moses of an unexplored land. He was the Columbus of greater discoveries than Columbus (hear, hear). He was the Pizarro of more fruitful conquests than Pizarro, and for his part he could only echo the words in which a great Englishman spoke of another great Englishman when he coupled those two names which he ventured to associate and bracketed in immortal words, "Plato the wise, the broad-browed Verulam, the first of them that know" (cheers). There was one matter with regard to Bacon which, to his mind, and he ventured to say to the mind of every man who had ever dipped into English literature, put Bacon into a place apart. It was the recollection of the sensation with which the lad who read Bacon's "Essays" completed their perusal. It was as though he had walked in the company of Sinbad and Aladdin, and had found his pockets filled with gems. They were imperishable (cheers).

They had asked them to come that day, because there, for twenty-five most difficult years of Bacon's life, he was student, he was barrister, he was Bencher, he was the regenerator of the society, and the intimate friend of those who were his fellows in it; and because during those years Gray's Inn was bound up with the difficulties of his life and with that long period of adversity as no other English place was. In that hall, in that Inn, Bacon came and went, brother and a master, and it was because Bacon was there so long a brother of their students and their barristers, a master of that bench, and ultimately treasurer for, he thought, the almost unprecedented term of nine years of that society; and because during these nine years his mind was bent upon that colossal task which he undertook and which he achieved—because during that time often it seemed that his expectations, which were so long delayed, must result in the destruction of his hopes and the sterility of his powers—that they claimed in that place

is a gorgeous symphony of colors. Cabbages and carrots, no less than human appreciation of the beautiful, grow all night, for in the growing season there is no night. One most surely begrudges the hours of sleep, it is so beautiful. In the north they make hay while the sun shines. In the north when there is a great civilization and a great people there, they will work in the summer as they work nowhere else and in the winter they will play as in the north they know how to play."

Miss Cameron was accompanied on the trip by her niece, Miss Jessie Cameron Brown, and her secretary. At Fort Vermilion she made a study of the agricultural lands for the benefit of the land hungry. She secured over 500 views, of which she will have slides made, and during the winter she will return to Alberta and deliver a series of illustrated lectures on Alberta's fertile northland.

"What sort of a country is it down north?" she asked, repeating my question. "It is such a vast, silt country, it seemed to us as if a great asbestos curtain had dropped down between us and the world. It is the world's greatest refuge for men whose nerves are racked by business strife. There will be great cities there one day, cities with a flavor entirely their own. The country will doubtless develop great mineral wealth, and its timber and fisheries are very rich. It will support a vast agrarian population."

Miss Cameron was chiefly impressed by the vastness of the country, its beauty and agricultural possibilities. She believes, indeed, knows, that the Peace river section will be settled as soon as transportation is provided, and is eager to see a railway projected into it. Any other part of the north, she is convinced, will need to prove its worth before a railway will reach it. Asked if she believes a road to the head of navigation on the Athabasca would result profitably, she replied: "Railways do not go exploring like ships. Wait until the prospectors 'stop' around the country and find real wealth and then the road will go there. Two cars a year would supply every one who goes in there now." "Well," said I, "two cars of provisions a year would almost have outfitted every one in Alberta when the first railway came. Consider the resources of the Athabasca country, already quite proven. They need a road to develop them. No one will go there till the road goes. Nothing but a gold excitement ever stampedes people into an inaccessible country. Gold may be packed out in buckskin bags, but it takes trains to carry out petroleum, asphalt, lumber, salt and the like."

"The winters aren't to be taken into calculation," said Miss Cameron. "Crops do not grow in the winter in Oregon. People go on living, gossiping, cheating each other all winter long, but Nature takes a rest. In proportion to the length of its rest is its power to renew its summer beauty. Away south the bud lives a long, long life; while on the MacKenzie the bud lives only a moment and within a few hours from the advent of spring the leaf is full grown. The sun comes north and, like an ardent wooer, stays there. Midnight, instead of being robed in a suit of solemn black,

separated him, was to extend the grant of Bacon's lodgings, which he had erected upon the old chamber of his father, so that he might have in that chamber a saleable interest (cheers). Among the shadows of that great age the name of Bacon stood out, with fact about it, with public services about it, with character about it, in spite of all the errors of his time and all the weaknesses of his nature, which made that name increasingly a treasure of the English race (cheers). What he wrote in his will was that he left his memory to the charitable speeches of mankind, and to foreign nations, and to the next ages. Three hundred years had gone, and they had thought that the time was ripe when they might declare their gratitude to Bacon (hear, hear), when they might challenge the judgment of Englishmen upon the broad view as to the memory and the services of Bacon. He asked them to drink to the immortal memory of Francis Bacon.

The toast was reverently honored.

The American Ambassador, responding to the toast of the "Guests," which had also been proposed by the chairman, said that Bacon was of the blood royal, and a prince in the intellectual republic of his country and the world. He was not sure that he would have the approval of Gray's Inn or of the legal profession, but he ventured to think that if the whole connection of Bacon with the legal profession were left out of sight his name and his fame would stand before England and the world practically the same as they stood today. There was one connection, however, which nobody could forget. Three hundred years ago Bacon was elected treasurer of the inn, and in all the centuries that had followed the benchers had preserved his memory, and were proud to testify to the happiness of their financial relations with Francis Bacon (hear, hear). There were always meticulous minds which could not enjoy the sun without having spots on it (laughter). Let those who liked enjoy and pursue that pastime. The rest of the world preferred to profit by and enjoy the beneficial rays of light and warmth which came from the sun. Certainly no man ever held a more extraordinary position. It had been given to few men to change the whole intellectual current of their age and succeeding ages (hear, hear). The whole effect of what had been called the Baconian philosophy was to look for fruit. It was essentially practical. As one of his acutest critics had said, it began in observation and ended in arts. Enormous progress had been made in the centuries since his time in the development of mind over matter, but it received its original impulse from the Baconian philosophy (cheers).

Among the manuscripts exhibited were two volumes of Bacon's letters, lent by the Archbishop of Canterbury; and other letters, lent by the City Corporation, Sir E. Durning-Lawrence, and the Faculty of Advocates of Edinburgh.

The Duke's Diamonds

O an Englishman belongs the doubtful distinction of having "lifted" the Duke of Brunswick's world-renowned diamonds and in all the annals of crime a more striking example would be difficult to find of the extraordinary patience and perseverance called forth by the desire to obtain vast wealth, writes D. Martin in Edinburgh Scotsman.

The Duke of Brunswick was perfectly well aware of the risk he ran, but, on the other hand, he was not prepared to forego the pleasure of having his jewels at hand so that he might gloat over their value, admire their lustre, and, in fact, play with his glittering toys whenever he felt so inclined. The strong room in which the jewels were kept could only be reached by passing through both the Duke's private study and his bedroom.

The door, which was of great strength and provided with the most powerful locks, was concealed by a silken curtain at the head of the Duke's bed. That door, however, was only the first obstacle which must be faced by any who wished to reach the gems, since the latter were kept in a mighty safe, which, in its turn, was protected in an extraordinary fashion. When once this door was locked, an elaborate system of electric wires came into play. These were connected not merely with bells and alarms, but also with a perfect armory of loaded revolvers, the muzzles of which were all pointed just at the spot where the would-be thief must stand, so that should any have the hardihood to attempt to force the safe door, the bells which clanged their warning to the members of the household would also toll the miscreant's knell.

The Duke was no doubt perfectly satisfied with the measures he had adopted for protecting his cherished jewels, but he made the mistake of under-estimating, or rather of overlooking altogether his English valet, Shaw. In 1863 he entered the Duke's service, and for months he played his part to perfection, attending to his master's every wish, living on excellent terms with his fellow-servants, and generally behaving just as a gentleman's gentleman should.

It is a crite saying that all things come to the man who has patience to wait long enough, and certainly the chance he had looked for steadfastly came to Shaw, the odd thing

about it being that, as is sometimes the case, it was the most careful of men who made the most careless of mistakes.

On December 17, 1863, the Duke sent for the working jeweller he occasionally employed in order that he might have some alterations made in the setting of one or other of his pieces of jewellery. Now, it may have been that the wonderful door of the safe with its many electric wires took a good deal of opening, or it may have been that the Duke was afraid of the jeweller seeing just how the mechanism was worked; but be that as it may, the fact is certain that the owner unlocked the door of the safe, then settled down to wait for the artificer's arrival. The man did not keep his appointment. The Duke grew impatient, he fumed, he fidgetted, and finally he went to the strong-room door and locked it, but he did not take the trouble to refasten the safe or to again arrange the wires!

Shaw was not the man to have taken up his abode in the Duke's house for a fixed purpose without being well prepared, and without loss of time he fetched a set of those wonderful instruments which have so often brought the handiwork of the locksmith to naught.

With these the fastenings of the door were forced, and when once the door stood open there was nothing to hinder Shaw from filling a bag with the booty he had coveted so long.

Amongst the valuables taken were certain jewels which Shaw believed the English Royal House to covet, or even to claim, and thinking to dispose of them at an enhanced price, the man calmly wrote to his prospective royal customer that if a trusty messenger were sent to a certain rendezvous with a sum of money which did not err on the side of moderation, the jewels in question would be handed over.

Now royalties, in common with most people, are not fond of dealing in stolen goods, and accordingly the man's letter was promptly handed over to Scotland Yard. In no department is the entente cordiale better sustained than in that of the police. Scotland Yard lost no time in communicating with Paris, the usual steps were taken, with the result that the erstwhile valet's evil machinations came to nothing, his patient work of months being brought to an ignominious ending, while the Duke of Brunswick had once more the joy of handling with caressing fingers his beloved diamonds.

Wonder of the North Land

ESSE DORMAN, special correspondent of the Calgary Daily Herald, writing from Edmonton, says: Agnes Dean Cameron has traveled far into Alberta's hinterland, farther than most any other woman. She went so far that the spectacle of the midnight sun became quite ordinary. She traveled the Athabasca, the Mackenzie and the Peace from end to end and explored their banks and shores.

"They are three noble rivers," she said. "The Mackenzie is so great one almost feels that he is out at sea."

"What sort of a country is it up north?" I asked her.

"Down north," she corrected, and I felt quite like a schoolboy.

Miss Cameron used to be in the Vancouver schools, and took to journalism only after her hair turned grey and she had fallen out with the powers that was—the board of education. Until then she had no idea that her mentality was garbed in any journalistic habiliments. What the heart thinks the lips uttereth—and so she wrote for publication such a gem of a hot roast for the board that the Saturday Evening Post asked her if she wouldn't go up north and try to warm up the arctic regions. She went up and I met her on her way back and asked her if she thought it would be a good idea for Alberta to attempt a railway up the north pole.

"Down to," she corrected. "It took me a long time to learn that and I am going to make it one of my life missions to teach it to the rest of you. Down north it isn't much colder than up south. Can you say that, now?"

I tried, but it is hard to teach old ideas a new way of shooting. If it is up hill from the north pole to Edmonton the old glacier had to climb a hill to creep down here, I mused.

She divined my notion and remarked that time is no respecter of conditions. In the days of the glacier perhaps it was a down hill slide from the north. And then the earth upset and changed everything except politices. Now the rivers flow northward, the icebergs creep back from the land, the warm sunbeams lighting the way, lead men to the north. In the north is developing a new, hardy, virile civilization, and out of the north some day will march a vast army to fight the battles of the dominion.

Not many years ago a convention of rail-way men solemnly resolved that the northern

A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

WHILE MOTHERS LIVE

(By Emily Calvin Blake)

JACK is at such an uninteresting age—thirteen, you know!"

Jack, sitting on the front doorstep, heard the words plainly, and a dark flush mounted to his brow. The answer of his sister's companion killed a budding romance that had but lately entered his heart.

"It is too bad, isn't it? My brother is just the same as Jack. So uninteresting, and always in the way."

Jack rose slowly and went down the front walk out into the broad sunny street. Life had lost its flavor for him. His sister's comment came as the culmination of an unhappy week. And mother, who healed all wounds, was ill, lying upstairs in her pretty room with a new little head pressed against her bosom.

A boy! Jack's heart had leaped when he heard the words, but now he was filled with a consuming pity for the newcomer. Inevitably it would have to reach the uninteresting age. It seemed that the whole world was cruel—always exacting mother. And now she was away from him, and he might see her for a few moments only every morning. Thus far, she had smiled at him and he had smiled in return. That had been the extent of their communication.

He kicked a pebble viciously. Today was Saturday, baseball day, and when mother was well, care and play day. He had gone into the kitchen early in the morning and asked Mary when the cake would be ready, and if it would be a cream cake. She had answered him surlily, muttering something about youngsters "always on hand."

Then he had met his big brother, who swung a cane and wore his trousers slumped at just the right angle. The big brother did not realize what a staunch little champion he had in Jack, nor what great admiration he had inspired in the small heart—an admiration preserved loyally, despite references to his freckles and the size of his feet.

But "Hello, kid!" the older's greeting had been; then, to Jack's chagrin, broad smile had suddenly enveloped his countenance. "You are the proverbial ugly duckling," he had volunteered; "why, you're all legs and arms!"

Jack had tried to laugh in return at the joke. But, somehow, he couldn't. Then, meeting father a little later, he had asked if he might have his weekly allowance. He did not say that he wanted to buy mother roses—pale ones with curling petals.

Father had given the money to him, and then looked him over with the slow, disconcerting gaze that fathers often bestow upon their small sons.

"You must hurry up, Jack, and grow to an age where you'll be able to do something for yourself," he said. The words were accompanied by a kind pat, but Jack swallowed a hard lump in his throat.

Then he had wandered into the library where sixteen-year-old Dorothy was looking over some school papers with her friend Ruth. Jack sat down near them, uninvited, to be sure, but feeling a strange comfort in being with those who would not tease him. He admired Ruth, and liked to watch the sweep of her long lashes as they fell upon her cheek.

The conversation had stopped abruptly upon his entrance. It was rather disconcerting to the boy, for he had hoped for a salutation of some kind. He glanced up from his inspection of the rug after a bit, and looked into his sister's face.

"You haven't polished your shoes this morning, Jack," she said.

Even his ears burned, for Ruth's long-lashed eyes followed Dorothy's glance at the muddy shoes.

"Haven't had time," he answered, suddenly.

"Well, you can do it now," his sister suggested, brightly; and he knew that she was glad of any excuse to have him leave.

He went out and sat on the front steps. During the afternoon a great baseball game was to be played, but now he did not care. Things had changed since last Saturday. Then his sister's voice floated out to him.

"Uninteresting!"

He wondered just when a boy became uninteresting. He, Jack, wasn't so to himself, or perhaps he had gilded so gradually into that state that he hadn't noticed. But only last week he had thought how very interesting his thoughts were. He had smiled when, looking up into the sky, he saw a floating bit of blue that looked just like mother's eyes—

Then he choked, and stopped to lean against a tree. He stared for some moments at his hands and the few inches of wrist to which they were attached. They were large and sprawly. Was that what made him uninteresting, and did mother find him so?

A bitterness of spirit possessed him. Hitherto he had accepted without even mental comment all the remarks afloat his personal appearance, and had turned an unmoved countenance to his deriders, even though he winced. But now what action should he take? A sudden thought of the little sister came to him. She was aged three, and Dorothy kissed her tenderly whenever she toddled into the library. Father picked her up and called her his blessed bit of sunshine even when he was busy with the newspaper. But if Jack interrupted him at that time he received a stern reprimand.

He kicked the tree savagely, and a withering self-contempt gnawed at him. Did he want to be kissed and hugged? A boy of thirteen, who had played baseball for many years and was a noted champion? Did he want to be called a bit of sunshine? Why, on the contrary, he always looked furtively around in fear of observation when mother kissed him and pulled his straight.

He resumed his walk. He was glad that he met none of the boys. He wanted to be alone. He did not want to meet even George Scerbon, who was also aged thirteen and probably uninteresting. Jack thought he might have suffered the companionship of George's dog with its big, understanding eyes and its love for boys.

His allowance jingled in his pocket, and with the jingle came a thought and a speedy resolution. He wouldn't touch a penny of it. He would earn his own money with which to buy the flowers. Perhaps his uninteresting age would not affect the grocer when he saw also such big hands and willing feet.

Jack turned his footsteps in the direction of the grocery-store at which his mother dealt. He went to the proprietor, who knew him.

"Do you want a boy to help deliver goods?" he asked, "and if so, how much will you pay?"

"You're just in time, Jack," the man answered; "we're short of help. Get on that wagon going out. I'll pay you fifty cents for the day."

Jack went out into the street again; the wagon was backed up to the curb.

"Jump on," the driver called.

Jack did so. The wagon started away at a mad pace. Jack with some difficulty maintaining his seat on the rear end. Then, as suddenly as it had started, the wagon gave a mighty lurch and stopped.

"Here, kid," the driver commanded, "take this up to Mrs. Benjamin; third floor."

Jack received the large box filled with groceries and started on his journey. He was puffing breathlessly when he returned to the wagon. But a glow of independence warmed him. He was working! He had torn his coat, and skinned his knuckles, but he found that action brought a certain degree of forgetfulness.

When noon came the wagon was driven back to the store. Jack remained outside, hungry and miserable, and the strange ache at his heart had begun again.

His legs also began to ache, and his hands were calloused. He tried to remember that he was doing something for himself. At least, he could satisfy father on that score. But he could not shorten his arms and legs, nor could he render himself more interesting, for he was unable to place his finger on the exact characteristic which made him so uninteresting and unwanted.

Again the thought of the baby came to him; he was very sorry for it; he hoped fervently that it might escape the life that he had endured. If he were anywhere around when it was thirteen, he would help it—you bet!

Then the driver came out again, and after hours of climbing stairs the day ended. Jack took the final

big box to the third floor, and walked painfully, limpingly down to the wagon. Every bone in his body was a big, separate ache, and his empty stomach knotted indignantly.

He pocketed his fifty cents, and sought the florist shop. It took him some time to select the creamiest sweetest roses. It was very late then, but, of course, they hadn't missed him at home. They had only been relieved because he wasn't there—in the way with muddy boots and ugly hands that he always tried to vain to hide when his big brother called attention to them.

He could see them all; father at the head of the table, big brother, Dorothy, and the little sister, and—

He stopped short, a roll of misery enveloped him. Mother wouldn't be there; she was upstairs, lying in bed with a little thing held lovingly in her arms. When the bantam which his entrance always provoked had commenced she wouldn't be there to say, gently:

"Come here, my little man, and sit near mother."

And then the rest usually didn't matter so much; and when she squeezed his hand under the table he was able to smile at any reference to his awkwardness, and to banish the undreamed-of hurt that dwelt in him.

And once—he straightened his shoulders—she had left out the word "little," and called him simply "my man," and he had looked at her with eyes so like her own, and way down deep he had promised that she should always have him to lean upon. And now tonight she wouldn't be at the table to look up at him when he entered.

He wanted her. He wanted her! He knew now all suddenly what he would do. He would go into the house quietly, return the money to father, then go upstairs to her room, and—

He didn't know just what, except that she must smile at him; she must remove her protecting hand from that tiny new head and put it on his ruffled hair. Oh, she must love him as she did when he was little and cuddling and sweet.

When he entered the front hall he could hear the voices of his father and brother. He went forward swiftly, the nodding roses in one hand, and his weekly allowance clutched tightly in the other.

Father looked up; he did not speak, and Jack stumbled on the leg of a chair. He recovered himself, and put the money down on the cloth near his father's plate.

"I worked today, father," he said, in a low, clear voice, "and I'm able to return the money to you. I'm just as much obliged, though."

He wanted to be very polite and grateful, as mother had taught him to be. He searched his father's face.

Father had given the money to him, and then looked him over with the slow, disconcerting gaze that fathers often bestow upon their small sons.

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big box to the third floor, and walked painfully, limpingly down to the wagon. Every bone in his body was a big, separate ache, and his empty stomach knotted indignantly.

There was a slight commotion outside. The Little Cousin listened eagerly. What could it mean? Hushed voices, bits of laughter, the sliding of something over the polished floor, scurrying footsteps here and there—the Little Cousin heard it all, and waited breathlessly.

At last the feet retreated, the door opened, and the Merry Mother's face appeared. Something attacked to a string came flying toward the bed.

"Catch it!" she called.

The Little Cousin grabbed it—only a small block of wood, on which was printed, "PULL."

Eagerly the little hands obeyed, when in through the doorway slid an oblong package. Across the rug and up the bed the Little Cousin drew it, till her excited fingers clasped the package tight—what could it be?

Fastened to the further end of the bundle was another block of wood, and attached to it was another string which led outside the door. On this block was printed, "When you are ready, PULL again!"

"I'll open this first," said the Little Cousin to herself, untying the block, and laying it aside with its dangling cord. Eagerly she tore off the wrappings—it was, it was a doll, such a darling of a doll! It had brown eyes and fluffy yellow curls, and—this seemed very strange—the only thing in the way of clothing that it possessed was a little blanket that was wrapped around it.

Never mind! she was learning to sew, and she would make it a dress as soon as she was well again. She cuddled Dolly down against the pillows. She would not be lonely any more, even if Mumps should stay for a longer visit than was expected. Her dolls had all been left for the Little Sister in Constantinople, and it was so nice to have a dolly of her own again!

Then her eyes fell on the block of wood, with its insertion, and she began to pull in the string.

A square package appeared in the doorway, and she drew it toward her. Attached to it was a third block. This she untied as before, and removed the paper from her gift. It was a small trunk. She lifted the cover, and there were Dolly's missing garments! A blue dress, a pink dress, a white dress, dainty underwear, sash ribbons, a coat and hat, and even a tiny comb and brush, were found in that wonderful trunk. Of course, Dolly had to come out from her nook in the pillows, and be dressed. It took some time, because Little Cousin must stop to admire every separate garment. At last, however, the third present was pulled in, and it was a chair for Dolly to sit in.

Then her eyes fell on the block of wood, with its insertion, and she began to pull in the string.

A dozen objections were raised by the frightened men and women of the court. It was much too dangerous to trust the lives of the two boys to the whim of such a maddened mob.

"Nevertheless Peter is right," said Natalia. "It's the only chance left to us. They think I have done some harm to Ivan. The only way to prove that false is for him to stand before them, and my son must go with him."

The small room on one of the higher floors a little group of women and noblemen, all very thoroughly frightened, were gathered about two boys. The noise of the attack on the palace had come to their ears some time before; they had seen from the windows the mutinous soldiers climbing the walls and beating down the few loyal servants who had withstood them. Now the din was growing more terrific every instant. It was only the matter of a few minutes before the rioters would break into the room.

"We must decide at once, friends," said the Czarina Natalia. "If they enter this room they'll not stop at killing any of us."

The smaller of the two boys, a sturdy lad of eleven years, spoke up: "Let me go out on the red staircase case with Ivan, mother. When they see that we are both here they'll be satisfied."

Sir Christopher Furness on Labor Co-partnership

ACONFERENCE of trade-union organizations engaged chiefly in the shipbuilding and allied trades was held recently at West Hartlepool, on the invitation of Sir C. Furness, M.P. The Mayor (Alderman Robinson) presided, and there were nearly 140 delegates present, including Mr. Thorne, M.P.

Mr. A. Henderson, M.P., in a letter of apology for absence, stated:—"The effects arising from industrial strife are most injurious, and I am afraid that it must be admitted result in an incalculable amount of suffering to many who are in no way responsible for the difficulty. If the scheme you have to unfold in any way assists to prevent such loss and suffering by making it easier for capital and labor to adjust their differences, you will have conferred considerable benefit upon the whole community. Personally I hold the opinion that no more effective instrument can be found for securing the desirable object you have in view than a board of conciliation, with the final reference to a Court of arbitration. But, in order that this method should be effective, it should cover all branches of trades in a given industry. In fact, any machinery must do this if a trade which is not immediately affected in the dispute is not made to suffer, as so many trades have suffered, in connection with the recent shipbuilding and engineering trades on the Northeast Coast. I trust that you may have a most successful conference."

Sir Christopher Furness, in his address, to which he gave the title "Industrial Peace and Industrial Efficiency," said that he had invited the delegates to meet him in order that they might confer in a friendly way upon the present exceptionally grave crisis in the shipbuilding industry. His hope was that they might be able to arrive at a method whereby the relations between capital and labor might henceforth proceed upon a more harmonious footing. With the masters in one corner and the men in another—with forces opposed in battle array which ought to be in co-operation—the old basis was played out. These close federations outside the works spelled ruin to the shipbuilding industry! What was needed today was federation inside the works—a federation of good will between masters and men—harmony instead of discord.

The Claims of Labor

The active forces of the industrial world were usually represented as twins—Capital and Labor; but, for his part, they always resolved themselves into a trinity: Enterprise, Capital and Labor, no one of which could well do without the other. When capital and labor came together at the summons of enterprise, they did not come together on the same footing, for labor was not in a position to share in the risks which capital could afford to accept. Labor wanted a ready market; it must be able to dispose of its product quickly, it could not wait even until a ship was finished, not to say sold. The provision of this ready market was one of the services that capital rendered and for which capital had to be remunerated. He was convinced that the only basis on which capital and labor could enter into relations primarily was that of buyer and seller of a commodity called labor, and that all attempts to produce more satisfactory co-operation between the two forces must rest upon a recognition of this great central fact. We might rest assured that unless there should occur within the next few years a pronounced acceleration of enterprise in the newer countries, or some overwhelming change to the good be vouchsafed by science or invention, there was ahead of us, as builders of ships, a future of increasingly strenuous struggle to maintain our position in the world. Friction had become chronic in the shipbuilding industry, and thanks in large part to their strikes, sectional and general, trade of the district—perhaps, even, the trade of the country—was in grave danger of being seriously damaged for a large period.

Two Offers of the Workmen

After discussing and dismissing the alternative of the employment of unorganized labor Sir Christopher Furness proceeded to submit to the conference the two sets of proposals which he had to make. First, he said, the trade unions being capable, organized, powerful bodies, why should they not go into the business on their own account? They had got the capital and the organizing capacity—why not? "I offer to your unions, either singly or in combination, to hand over to them our shipyards at this port as going concerns for such sum or sums as may be determined by a recognized firm of assessors, appointed by joint nomination. My company would not be exacting while you were in the preliminary stages—for part of the purchase money we would allow you ample time in which to turn round, and myself and my representatives would readily convey to you all the information at our command and such suggestions as might prove of service." Having regard to the conditions of the industry, it was possible that upon consideration they might perceive certain difficulties and disadvantages calculated to prevent them from accepting this proposition. In such case there was before them his second proposition, "I invite you to become limited partners in these shipbuilding yards, as distinct from the shipowning and other ramifications of the firm of Furness, Withy and Co. (Limited), on conditions which I will state. The initial condition is that the employee partners should prove their good faith

by becoming holders of special shares, to be called employees' shares, in the capital of the shipbuilding company owning the Middleton Shipbuilding Yard at Hartlepool and the Harbor Dockyard at West Hartlepool, under my chairmanship, paying for such shares by agreeing to a deduction of 5 per cent. from their earnings until the total amount of their shares is covered. For the 5 per cent. deduction so invested in the special shares I have named, you would receive—whether the company divided any surplus profit or not—4 per cent. per annum as fixed interest. Such an arrangement would not interfere in the slightest degree with a workman's freedom of action, while a workman leaving the service of the company would be able to sell his shares to one or more of his fellow-employees, at an assessed, or, it may be, an arbitrated value, based on the market price of the day." He went on to explain that the works would continue to be under the control of a board of directors, with the supreme power, as at present, vested in the chairman and managing director of the company. On the other hand, neither would the attitude of the company towards trade-unionism or the federation of employers be altered, hours of labor, rates of pay, etc., would be governed as at present.

Profits and Management

While the employees would continue to work and be paid according to trade-union regulations and rates, and would receive the 4 per cent. fixed interest on the shares which they had bought on the easy-payment system, there would be divided between them as holders of employees' shares and the holders of the ordinary shares in the company whatever sum might remain after the apportionments for capital's interest (5 per cent.) and the depreciation, reserve, and development funds had been provided—such amount being shared between them on the basis of their individual holdings, in addition to the fixed minimum interest of 4 per cent. per annum. If by reason of fat reserve funds the shares of the company rose in value, their own shares would benefit by similar accretions. In this way they would receive, not only a portion of the profit made upon their own labor, but also a share in the sums won by the foresight and initiative of enterprise and the staying power of capital. He proposed to set up a works council composed of an equal number of representatives of employees and of the firm, as a kind of Court of reference and committee of counsel rolled into one. Its chief purpose would be the promotion of friendly communication between the firm and its labor partners on all affairs of common interest, and an important part of its duty would be to take into consider-

ation on the instant, before any ill-temper had entered into them, all matters or incidents calculated to breed friction in all or any of the departments of the establishment. In addition to a representative from each trade employed in the works, he had invited to this "family council" the secretaries or local representatives of the numerous trade unions in the area who had members engaged in the works.

Arbitration in Disputes

He was anxious to introduce such a community of association and interest as to make differences and disputes improbable, and then, should differences and disputes, despite all precautions, arise, that they should be carried through to a settlement without those irritating and inflaming interruptions of business which entailed such costly punishment upon all, whether employer or employee. "In a sentence, it will be an imperative condition of the agreement that I propose to you that under no circumstances whatever shall the employee co-partners go on strike against the directions and decisions of their co-partners governing the administration of the business; that whatever be the causes of complaint that may arise against the management, the labor co-partners shall, by their representatives, submit for friendly intercommunication duly provided, and that every effort and article of amity shall be used by both parties to the dispute to bring it speedily to a close on the basis of mutual satisfaction and good-fellowship, it being understood always that a strike would overthrow the system." If, however, the methods of conciliation provided by the works council (or committee of counsel) failed to attain their object, the controversy in all matters in the major category would be left to be settled by a court of arbitration, to be composed of three members from either section of the works council and a referee (conceivably the county court judge for the district) nominated by the works council; or, if it was preferred, a court could be set up in the fashion provided by the machinery recently established by the president of the Board of Trade.

At the close of the address questions were invited.

Councillor Baker, Stockton, asked whether they could have the works council without the co-partners.

Sir C. Furness replied that they could not. At Mr. Baker's request he promised to provide the delegates with copies of his speech. He was also asked whether, in the event of the scheme being carried, he would leave the Employers' Federation, and he replied that he had made his position perfectly clear in his speech.

Mr. Baker said he hoped that the scheme

would receive every consideration at the hands of the men. He suggested that the time limit should be extended in order to allow due consideration of the proposals.

Councillor Riddle, Hartlepool, said they could not but admire the courage of Sir C. Furness in some of the statements he had made in front of the men. He hoped that the proposals would be properly discussed by the men, with a view to some arrangements being arrived at so as to avoid strikes.

Mr. J. N. Bell, Newcastle, said that they had heard some accusations and warnings, and he pointed out that the constant repetition of these was a source of irritation to the men, and caused great difficulty with their leaders. He wished well to the scheme.

Mr. Park asked whether all the operatives in the yards were necessarily to be shareholders, and a reply was given in the affirmative. It was also stated that in the case of an operative being discharged he would have to sell his share. Where a man's services were dispensed with owing to slackness of work, however, that would not be necessary.

Mr. Thorne, M.P., asked whether it was proposed to make membership of a trade union compulsory.

Sir C. Furness replied that it would be left to the individual. He added that he recognized the difficulty of the question being considered by the societies, but time was pressing, and it was necessary that something should be done quickly. They had, however, to look at it from his standpoint. If they could deliver ships on a certain date they could secure orders, but they had decided not to book orders with a guarantee of delivery. He must, therefore, adhere to the date. Their last three orders were all late in delivery, one 11, another 12, and another 10 months late.

As there were no further questions, Sir C. Furness made an appeal to the delegates to discuss the matter impartially, and to let him know the result by November 26.

Apropos of the above, the London Times said editorially in a recent issue:

Moved by the acute trade dissensions which for some time past have disorganized the shipbuilding industry of the Northeast coast of England, and even threatened its destruction, Sir Christopher Furness has invited the representatives of the trade unions concerned to confer with him on the situation. We publish the main part of the remarkable speech with which he opened the proceedings yesterday, a speech which some may think all the more remarkable because he is one of the stanchest Liberals in the north of England. His remarks are characterized by extreme frankness of statement, by their perfectly

calm and businesslike tone, by the total absence of recrimination, by studious avoidance of everything savouring of sentiment or rhetoric, and by the manifest earnestness with which he points out in the most friendly way the rocks upon which the workmen are making shipwreck of their own interests while trying to extort what they think more just renumeration from reluctant employers. He lays before the conference two alternative proposals, one of which eliminates the capitalist altogether, while the other offers the workmen a profit-sharing co-partnership with him.

Sir Christopher Furness hopes that, by accepting one or the other, the workmen associated in their trade unions will put an end to the friction which at present is working incalculable mischief to all, while bringing no real benefit to any. He asks for fair and full consideration of his proposals, and hopes for a final answer by November 26. By the first proposal he says, in effect—You are told, and some of you apparently believe, that capital is, if not the enemy of the workman, at any rate a grasping partner cheating him out of a great part of the fruit of his labor. Very well, I offer you the opportunity to get rid of that partner altogether. I am very tired of the endless quarrelling, and have no wish to stand in the way of any system which enables you to dispense with the capitalist. Therefore the shipbuilding yards of Furness, Withy & Co., are placed at the disposal of any union or combination of unions that cares to take them over and work them on the co-operative system, for the exclusive benefit of the workers. They will be sold at a price fixed by assessors jointly nominated, they will be handed over in full working order, and the vendors will impart every information they possess that may aid the purchasers to carry them on successfully.

The second proposal is of a more complicated character. The workmen are invited to become limited co-partners in these shipbuilding yards. The workmen are to become holders of special shares to be called employees' shares, paying for such shares by agreeing to a deduction of five per cent. from their wages until the amount of their shares is covered. On these shares they would receive four per cent. interest, whether the company divides any surplus profit or not. Possession of the shares would not hamper any workman in his movements, since they would remain at all times a marketable security. Out of profits it is proposed that five per cent. shall be reserved as interest upon capital, and that the usual provisions for depreciation, reserve, and development funds should be made. All the available surplus would then be divided among the holders of the employees' shares and of ordinary shares. Good reserves would enhance the value of these shares in the market, and would ensure the permanence of the profits. Thus the workmen would have, in the first place, the usual wages upon the trade union scales for the district, in the second place four per cent. certain on their investment, and in the third participation with the ordinary shareholders in the whole of the profits of the business above five per cent. There is no logical ground, Sir Christopher Furness admits, for adding to these advantages the representation of labor in the administration of the company. But he wants peace, intimacy, confidence, and harmony. In the hope of obtaining these things he is prepared to "scrap" any conceptions or notions that may stand in the way. He therefore offers an internal council on which workmen and capitalists will be equally represented, and in which the trade unions will also be directly represented as well as the actual workmen of the company. That council would supervise all the ordinary administration of the business, with an arbitration board behind it to deal with any particularly knotty problem. The finance of the company, and the determination of what is needed for reserve, or to meet contingencies not obvious to the ordinary workman, would remain in the hands of the directors.

This is an exceedingly liberal and broad-minded offer, for which the closest precedent is probably the scheme by which Sir George Livesey, whose death we have just had to deplore, achieved such remarkable results. The scheme cannot work, as Sir Christopher Furness explains with great cogency, unless every man so taken into partnership becomes a real partner, puts his back into his work, and studies the interests of his company. There must be an absolute end of strikes, otherwise the whole thing must go to pieces; and there must also be an end of the "ca' canny" system, with all its demoralizing ramifications, otherwise there can be no success. But if anything can put a new spirit into British industry surely this liberal scheme of profit-sharing will do it. Sir Christopher Furness is a great believer in straight talk, and one cannot but think, in viewing many trade disputes, that there is far too little of it between masters and men. He hopes that it will be promoted by his Family Council, as he loves to call it, and that a wider knowledge of the real difficulties of business management and of the real effect of wages demands, that may seem small to the individual, will result in a better and more reasonable frame of mind among the co-partners, leading to hearty and harmonious co-operation for the common good. The decision of the workmen will be awaited with uncommon interest.

Scheme of Naval Defence in Australia

ABLUE-BOOK (Cd. 4325) has been published, containing the official correspondence which has passed between the Colonial Office, the Admiralty, and the Australian Government upon the question of amending or terminating the present Naval Agreement and upon the provision of a local Australian flotilla for coastal defence.

The correspondence now published begins with a despatch from Mr. Deakin, dated October 16, 1907, in which he refers to his despatch of August 28, 1905, proposing, in place of the existing agreement, the establishment of a rapid and regular service of first-class steamers between the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth, the crews of which would be selected and trained as members of the Royal Naval Reserve. This proposal (Cd. 3524, 1907) the Admiralty could not approve. Reviewing the subsequent development of Australian opinion, Mr. Deakin proceeds:

"Speaking generally, the further consideration which has been given strengthens the conclusions put forward in 1905, particularly those in which I dwelt upon the fact that at present none of our grant is applied to any distinctively Australian purpose, while our contribution would seem in part repaid if we were enabled to take a direct and active part in the protection of our shores and shipping. Our sole aim then, as now, was that of uniting with the mother country in the necessary preparations for national defence."

Following, therefore, the suggestions put forward during the Imperial Conference last year, and on subsequent discussion with the Admiral on the Australian station, Mr. Deakin submits the proposals summarized in the following telegram:

"In pursuance of my conversation Tweedmouth and the Admiralty in London, and Ewing's conversation with your Excellency, please telegraph to Admiralty inquiring whether following proposals approved for amendments in Naval Agreement substituting for present Commonwealth subsidy offer one thousand seamen, Australians if possible, to be paid by Commonwealth for service in Navy on this station estimated cost of about £100,000 to Commonwealth per annum remainder of present subsidy to be applied by Commonwealth to submersibles or destroyers or similar local defences as suggested London conference. Two cruisers P or superior manned by 400 of the 1,000 Australians to be retained Australian coast peace or war. Loan of two

cruisers or superior to be maintained by Commonwealth for training local naval militia at estimated cost to Commonwealth of £60,000 per annum. This proposed amendment is in addition to Commonwealth vote this year £20,000 for naval harbor and coast defence, and £50,000 for fortification harbors."

This proposal also the Lords of the Admiralty declare themselves unable to accept, for reasons summarized in the following telegram from Lord Elgin to the Commonwealth Government, dated December 7, 1907:

"They adhere to the position taken up at Conference that, while they did not themselves propose to cancel the existing agreement, they were prepared to co-operate with the Colonial Governments if an alteration was desired by them, but so long as the existing agreement is not cancelled the Admiralty is precluded from making the necessary strategical dispositions of naval forces, and, therefore, the first condition of any new arrangement must be the cancellation of the agreement."

"The Admiralty fear that they are not in a position now to express an opinion on the details of the scheme, which has not yet been put forward in sufficient detail to form the basis of a new arrangement."

"Your Premier appeared at Conference to realize that under the scheme then sketched by him the Admiralty would not be bound to maintain any particular ships permanently in Australian waters, and their Lordships are prepared to advise and assist in carrying out either the scheme submitted by Mr. Deakin at Conference or an approved modified scheme for local defence, provided that such a scheme does not involve a definite pledge to maintain particular vessels permanently in Australian waters."

"Before any definite conclusion can be arrived at, it will be necessary to ascertain the views of New Zealand Government as to any proposed alterations, and, further, the Admiralty desire it to be understood that no increase of Imperial expenditure beyond that involved in the existing agreement can be entertained, and regard it as essential that complete control in time of war over local forces must be secured to Commander-in-Chief."

The Australian proposals, with some modifications, were then restated by Mr. Deakin in a speech delivered to the House of Representatives on December 13, 1907, when he took occasion to review the previous correspondence. Commenting on this speech, which had been forwarded for consideration, the Ad-

miralty, in a despatch dated February 10, 1906, states again its inability to "consent to the appropriation of the four P class cruisers asked for at the present time," but adds that it understands that "the Commonwealth will not press this part of its proposals." It also lays down the principles which, in its opinion, should be observed as regards the control of the local naval force. Finally, in a despatch dated August 20, it discusses the proposals for a local flotilla contained in Mr. Deakin's speech. The substance of this despatch was summarized in a telegram from Melbourne published in The Times of September 25. It concludes:

"As previously stated, my Lords consider that the security from oversea attack of the Empire generally, of which the Australian continent forms an important part, is best secured by the operation of the Imperial Navy, distributed as the strategic necessities of the moment dictate. At the same time, they recognize that under certain contingencies the establishment of a local flotilla acting in conjunction with the Imperial forces would greatly assist in the operations of the latter. My Lords also recognize the importance, politically, of fostering a feeling of security among the inhabitants of the coast towns of the Commonwealth by the provision of a local force which will always be at hand. In the absence, therefore, of any direct contribution to the expenses of the Imperial Navy, my Lords will be ready to co-operate in the formation of such a flotilla, subject to a satisfactory understanding being arrived at in regard to the general administration of the force."

"At the same time, their Lordships cannot disguise from themselves the fact that the carrying out of the scheme will involve many difficulties, but it is hoped that, with a readiness on both sides to overcome them, a satisfactory arrangement may be concluded. Many more details still remain to be considered and settled if an agreement is arrived at on the general lines indicated above, such as the manner in which the scheme is to be brought into operation, the settlement of the financial details, etc."

"My Lords will accordingly await a further expression of opinion from the Commonwealth Government upon the scheme generally before proceeding to consider such further details."

A hen attains her best laying capacity in her third year. She will lay in an average lifetime from 300 to 500 eggs.

Georgian Bay Canal—Present and Proposed Routes

AMONTREAL correspondent of the London Times writes: 'The construction of the Georgian Bay Ship Canal is a work which is certain to be undertaken sooner or later by the Canadian Government. After many years of agitation on the part of private individuals, the matter a few years ago reached the stage at which deputations from the sections likely to be benefited by the canal began pressing the issue upon the Federal Government. The proposed route—from Montreal along the Ottawa River to Lake Nipissing and down the French River to Georgian Bay—is no new route, being one of the oldest and most historical in Canada. It was along this waterway that, three hundred years ago, Champlain, following the old Indian route, made his way into the heart of the country. The present waterway, though much the longer, superseded the original Ottawa River route because of its commercial value, as almost throughout its length it afforded a safe and rapid passage for the largest boats afloat. It included three large lakes, Ontario, Erie, and Huron, making up the greater portion of the distance, along which the British Navy could pass with safety. The remainder of the route presented difficulties at various points, such as in the St. Lawrence River some distance above Montreal, and in the Niagara River, connecting Lakes Ontario and Erie; but these were more easily overcome than those of the Champlain route, so that the longer route triumphed, and the shorter fell into disuse as a through commercial waterway. Naturally, the country opened up more rapidly along the line of the through waterway, the Ottawa River sections being left to the lumberman and the settler.'

Advantages of the Proposed Route

During the past decade or so this district, however, has been assuming greater importance; the opening up of the Canadian Pacific through line of railway across the continent gave it an impetus, and towns and industries of more than local importance are now springing up and developing throughout the district. This of itself would justify the expenditure of a considerable sum of money on the development of the waterway, and has occasioned much agitation in that direction. In addition to this is the development of the wheat fields of the Far West, and the necessity for the shortest and quickest possible waterway down which to bring the grain from the West to the head of ocean navigation, Montreal. Competition with the transportation routes of the United States was no small incentive, as it was clear that if the Canadian waterways could be shortened without too great an expenditure, this country would do the grain-carrying business of the North American Continent during the period of navigation. These considerations, a few years ago, induced the Federal Government to undertake a full and complete survey of the disused route for the purpose of ascertaining the approximate cost of its conversion into an adequate commercial waterway, and the advantages it would offer as compared with the route now employed. The survey was a most careful and comprehensive one, and early in July an interim report, containing its chief features, was presented to the House of Commons by the Minister of Public Works. The Government has not yet indicated its intentions in the matter, and there is small doubt that decision upon the subject will be delayed for some little time to come.

The intentions of Sir Wilfrid Laurier (if returned to power) are shown by his speech at Hull (Ont.) on Monday, the 10th inst. He stated that if the country's revenue continued to increase at its present rate, the Georgian Bay Canal could be taken in hand as soon as the Trans-continental Railway was completed.

Cost and Description of Canal

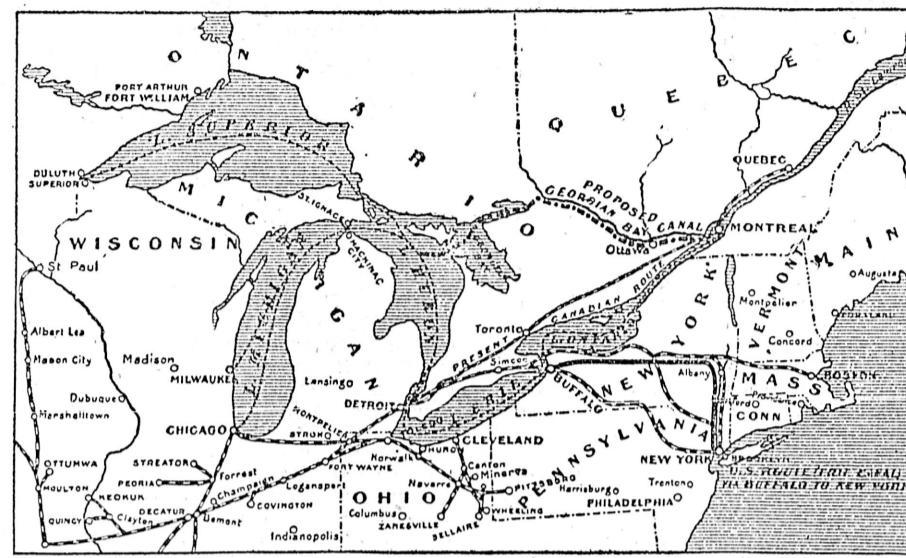
The cost of the canal is estimated at \$93,890,000 to \$99,689,000, and it is calculated that the canal will require about ten years to construct. At present boats bringing grain from the interior, pass eastward through Lakes Superior or Michigan, and turn southward through Lake Huron, proceeding round the southern extremity of the Province of Ontario. By the new route, they would continue eastward across Lake Huron and into Georgian Bay, where they would enter the French River and, continuing eastward, would pass upward through Lake Nipissing to the highest point in the route, after which they would descend the Ottawa River to Montreal, which is situated close to the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. It is proposed to construct the canal on the "dam and lock system," with slack water reaches between the structures. The estimates are based on a waterway of at least 22 feet in depth at the shallowest points. The locks along the route would all be constructed of concrete, and have a length of 650 feet, a width of 65 feet, and a depth of 22 feet. This would permit the passage of ships of 600 feet in length, 60 feet in beam, and with a 20 feet draught. The total distance from Montreal to French River village, at Georgian Bay, is 440 miles, of which all save 20 or 30 miles, follows the course of some river or lake. According to the route used—there being alternative routes near Montreal—the total canal cutting would vary from 28 to 34 miles. The length of submerged channels to be excavated would be about 60 miles, besides which about 14½ miles would have to be removed at shoals, sharp bends, etc., in order to form wide chan-

nels. This would leave about 332 miles of natural waterway which would not require any improvement save the raising of the water surface.

Altitude and Lockage

The highest point along the route is reached at a distance of 333 miles westward from Montreal, that is, about three-quarters of the distance from Montreal to the Bay. At this point, the height above the sea level is 667 feet, so that as Montreal is 18 feet above the sea level, the rise is 650 feet, while Georgian Bay being 576 feet above sea level,

Rivers after the proposed improvements have been fully carried out. These improvements would entirely alter the general features of the route. For the purpose of lockage, the falls would be concentrated and all the small rapids obliterated. This concentration of the falls at one point would eliminate the greatest difficulty in the development of water-power. The alteration of so many existing features of the route cannot be done without destroying some of the present water-power to which rights have probably already been secured by different individuals and interests.



This map shows the routes by which grain is now brought from the grain centres on Lakes Superior and Michigan to Montreal and via Buffalo and the Erie Canal to New York, together with an outline of the Georgian Bay Canal.

the rise from that point to the summit is 90 feet. In gaining the summit from the eastern or Montreal end of the route, some 22 or 23 locks, with lifts of from 5 to 50 feet each will be employed, while from the western or Georgian Bay end only four locks, with lifts of from 22 to 29 feet each will be needed. At the summit of the route, which will embrace Lake Talon, the Little Mattawa River, and Turtle and Trout Lakes, it is proposed to provide a system of reservoirs for the storage of a portion of the surplus waters during the flood seasons, thus securing a reserve supply which may be liberated according to requirements during the periods of low water. A water supply with a flow of 540 cubic feet per second will be afforded throughout the period of navigation (about 210 days) allowing an average of twenty-four passages per day, or 5,040 passages for the season of navigation. This supply of water may be increased by 700 cubic feet per second by the expenditure of \$900,000 in creating storage reservoirs further south at the head of the Amable du Fond River.

Water-Power

The report indicates that, although it is doubtful if 150,000 horse-power at minimum flow could be developed from the route at present, it is probable that nearly 1,000,000 could be secured along the Ottawa and French

It is probable, however, that the owners would be willing to be compensated by power-rights at other points. The raising of levels would also place considerable stretches of land under water and necessitate compensation for those also. The estimates of the cost, however, contain provision for all such charges.

The Montreal Terminus

The estimates take into consideration two alternate finishing routes; one of which costs

this point the island is about ten miles wide; its length is 40 or 45 miles. It lies at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers. Part of the latter flows along the north side, as the Rivière des Prairies, and joins the St. Lawrence at the foot of the island, the remainder forking southward and immediately joining the St. Lawrence River, and, with it, forming the Lake St. Louis, a short distance above Montreal. The waters are here known as the St. Lawrence River, and, as such, pass through the Lachine Rapids to Montreal where the ocean vessels lie at the docks. The cost of the Georgian Bay Canal via the latter route, is estimated at \$99,689,000; while, if the Rivière des Prairies route along the north of the island be used, the cost is only \$93,890,000. It is not explained what arrangements would be made for harbor facilities in case the cheaper route were chosen. Such a selection, however, seems very remote, unless the boats, after reaching the St. Lawrence, came back to the ocean vessels at Montreal.

Comparisons of Routes

As regards distances from the different ports on the Great Lakes, from which the wheat crops are mainly shipped, to the Atlantic seaports and to Liverpool, the Georgian Bay Canal route easily has the advantage over any existing water route either in Canada or the United States. The advantage of the proposed route, in the question of mileage, over the present water routes is as follows:

	Advantage over U. S. route	Advantage over present route.
New York.		Canadian route.
Miles.		Miles.
From Ft. William, Canada, to Liverpool	... 896	282
From Duluth to Liverpool	... 896	282
From Milwaukee to Liverpool	794	270
From Chicago to Liverpool	794	270

The distance from Fort William or Port Arthur, Ontario, and Duluth, U.S.A., to the port of Montreal, is 424 miles shorter via the Georgian Bay Canal than from the same ports to New York by the United States route via Buffalo and through the Erie Canal. When the comparison is made applicable to railways in the United States, instead of to waterways, the comparison is even more in favor of the Georgian Bay Canal.

Of more importance than that of mileage, however, is the comparison as regards dura-



This map shows in some detail the proposed route by which vessels would leave Lake Huron at Georgian Bay, enter French River, cross Lake Nipissing, and proceed along the Ottawa River to Montreal.

considerably more than the other, but which would have as its terminus the present harbor of Montreal. This harbor, it may be worth stating, is situated on the southern portion of the island of Montreal, midway between its eastern and western extremities. At

the conclusion of voyage. From calculations made of the speed allowable in the different stretches of the Georgian Bay Canal, with about three-quarters of an hour delay in passing each lock, it would appear that boats will require an average of about 70 hours to pass through

Mr. Haldane on the Territorial Army



T a meeting of members of the Royal United Service Institution, held at the Institution in Whitehall, a paper on "The Training of the Territorial Army" was read by Lieutenant-General R. S. S. Baden-Powell, C.B., the general officer commanding the Northumbrian Division. The Secretary of State for War presided, and there was a large attendance of members.

Mr. Haldane, in introducing the lecturer, alluded to the fact that it was proposed to ask for 24,000 men to join the Special Reserve, and that funds had been provided for that purpose. There were those who thought that because they wanted to get in unemployed workmen to that force they would be losing quality by so doing. But it was quite the contrary. They had a larger number than ever to pick and choose from, and were sticking to their standards tightly in those they were taking in. He hoped for the best results to the Army from this new enterprise. The coming year was one which was likely to prove of as great importance in the history of the Territorial Force as the year that had gone by. In the year that had gone by the force was born; in the year that was before them the principles which defined the purposes for which the Force was to be organized and used had to be born. Their plans were already in an advanced condition, and very little had yet to happen before they would become operative. In the history of the British Army, the point on which we had been most defective was a definite conception of what mobilization meant. It was all very fine to have battalions and batteries and even brigades, and to be able to dribble them out after two or three months' interval. But in modern war everything depended upon rapidity. And that was quite as true of defence against invasion as it was of other things. The essence of defence was the capacity of rapidly taking the offensive, and dealing the

counter stroke before the initial stroke had actually been dealt. If rapid mobilization was essential, and if they were fighting in great units in which mixed arms were represented in their due proportions, rapid mobilization became a very difficult problem. That is why the Special Reserve was receiving the attention which it was receiving at this moment, and that was the great problem of the Territorial Force. That was why they swept away the old organization of the Volunteers and Yeomanry, which was no organization, so far as rapid mobilization was concerned, at all. They had laid the foundation, in the shape of the Territorial Force, of an organization which lent itself to rapid mobilization, and the question was whether they could work that out. Time only would show. It was useless to prophesy, or to conjecture about public spirit, and what it would bring forth. They hoped to produce very shortly plans dealing with the whole situation comprehensively. The essence of the duty of the Force was to protect against possible invasion, and in that way to render invasion unlikely. For that purpose the Force must exist in sufficient strength. The Navy could account for a great deal the larger the invading force became. The smaller the invading force was, the more danger there was of its evading naval vigilance. The essence of the plans they were prepared to further would be to distribute the functions of the various units of the Territorial Force. Suppose the enemy to come and threaten invasion. He might land at a number of points very distant from one another. It was plain that you must have local defence, local Territorial Force arrangements, prepared to catch him at those points. The purpose of the local force, and undoubtedly the Territorial Army, must be in part to organize so as to provide the proper local force and the proper local knowledge and training for each particular area—not to do the whole work. There must be at the back

of it a force mobile over the whole area, designed so that it could be brought up at the shortest notice, and the function of that force must be to crush the enemy, who had been delayed by the local force. What was essential was that there should be a complete scheme hanging together of the whole of which those who were at the head were cognizant, and which would enable every part to fit into its place. (Cheers.)

General Baden Powell, in the course of his paper, said that the essential preliminary points for all training which the instructor must know were (1) the object and aim, and (2) the standard required. Their object was to have a self-contained force of all arms, organized and trained in a state of efficiency and readiness (1) to check locally sudden raids on our coasts; (2) to support the Regulars in repelling invasion; (3) to take the place of the Regulars for general defence of Great Britain in the event of their being required over the seas. The standard must be, as nearly as possible, up to that of possible enemies. The steps to those ends were the organization of the Territorials in complete self-contained divisions, which had already been carried out, and training to a state of efficiency, which was about to be done. Progress to date was very promising. When they got the individuals trained, officers and men, they could go to work effectively in larger units. A discussion followed.

Cardinal Couillie, Archbishop of Lyons, has issued a stern prohibition against the priests and clerical students of his diocese riding bicycles, holding that the practice is contrary to the gravity of the priestly calling and distinction of conduct which should mark the clergy. An appeal to Rome, it is believed, would be fruitless, for Pius X., when he was Cardinal Sarto and Bishop of Mantua, took the same step, forbidding clergy the use of bicycles.

from the Georgian Bay to Montreal. This means a saving of from one and three-fifths to two days as compared with any other existing water route from the head of the lakes to an ocean port. A further advantage is obtained in the fact that boats of very much larger capacity may be brought through the locks of the existing Canadian route. After making proper allowances for safe and easy passage through the locks, the largest boats possible for the present route have a length of about 255 feet, a beam of about 43½ feet, and a draught of 9 feet, while the locks along the new route would be designed to accommodate boats of 600 feet length, 60 feet beam, and 20 feet draught. This would make an enormous difference in carrying capacity.

Opposition to the Scheme

An important comparison remains to be considered, and that one is less advantageous to the proposed route than those mentioned. The opponents of the Georgian Bay Canal urge that more money should be spent upon improvements in the present route instead of upon such a very big work as that proposed. From all that can be learned, it would seem that if the locks along the present route were enlarged and deepened, and assuming that the number of locks would be greatly reduced by the improvements, the time of transit could be reduced to such an extent that the proposed route would have practically no advantage over it. It is contended that the saving of distance in the latter route would be offset by the greater rate of speed which could be maintained throughout almost the entire distance of the present and longer route. The period of navigation on both routes would be about the same, viz., about 210 days during the year.

In considering the new canal, in addition to the advantages it possesses over present routes, many other benefits must not be lost sight of. One of these is that the canal is entirely within Canadian territory, an advantage which would be more evident in time of war. The main advantages, however, apart from those shown in the comparisons given above, are the enormous water power developed along the route and the fact that the section of country through which the canal would run is rich and capable of great development. Its importance is already a justification for an improvement in its waterways, if only for local traffic. Additional water power, to the extent of at least 800,000 horse power, it is stated, can be developed by the canal, which power, estimated at the conservative price of \$10 per h.p. per year, would alone be worth \$8,000,000 per annum.

BIRDS AVOID THE SEA

The great autumnal exodus of birds from England is nearly over. For weeks past it has been going on, cuckoos, swifts, flycatchers, and nightingales leading the way, followed by swallows, martins, night jays, and a score of others, while the rear will be brought up in about a fortnight's time by the chaff chaff, which is always the first to come and the last to go.

One very curious feature in this annual migration is the fact that the birds never fly straight from Great Britain to their destination in Egypt or Arabia. They follow a zigzag course. First of all, crossing the Channel at certain specified points, they make for Northern Germany, where the great gathering of the feathered clans takes place. There the vast host breaks up into four divisions, the first flying southwest through France and Spain to the Straits of Gibraltar; the second due south to the Gulf of Genoa, and thence across Corsica and Sardinia to Tunis; the third a little more to the east, so as to pass down Italy and through Sicily to Tripoli, while the fourth goes southeast through Austria and Greece, and so by way of Crete to Alexandria. Then, on reaching the African coast, they will turn due east and fly straight on till they reach their winter haunts.

The reason why the birds adopt these strangely circuitous routes is simply that they hate crossing the sea, and always prefer an overland journey, although it may be very much longer. And their great idea is to make the passage of both the English Channel and the Mediterranean Sea at the narrowest points. So they willingly fly an extra thousand miles or so by land, both in autumn and again in spring, in order to avoid a flight of fifty or sixty miles across the water. And nothing will turn them from these old ancestral "fly lines," which seem to date back to the time when the Mediterranean was a series of lakes and Britain was connected with Denmark by means of the Dogger Bank.

The Australian mail brings news, says the Standard of Empire, of a remarkable achievement by a well-known Queensland drover, G. du Moulin, who successfully brought twelve hundred head of cattle from Hodgson Downs, in the Roper River district of the Northern territory, to Charleville, a distance of 1,750 miles. The march occupied just under twelve months, and the first three hundred miles of it was through trackless bush, which could only be navigated by means of a compass and the aid of a half-savage Warrigal of the far north. Mr. du Moulin believes that the proposed Transcontinental Railway would open up, between Cloncurry and the South Australian border, a country extremely rich in minerals, while beyond lie thousands of square miles of splendid pastoral lands.

S. Amor De Cosmos—A Political Sketch

By D. W. Higgins, Author of "The Mystic Spring," "The Passing of a Race," etc.

"Vex not his ghost: O let him pass; he hates him,
That would upon the rack of this tough world
Stretch him out longer."

BOUT nine o'clock on the morning of July 24, 1858, I took passenger steamer sarcastically named the "Leviathan," bound for the new town of Semiahmoo, Washington. The boat, it was told, had been built as a yacht for service in China waters, had been brought to San Francisco in 1856, and when out she came to Victoria, running the risk, with a few passengers on board, of the tempestuous voyage. The length of the Leviathan, over all, could not have exceeded thirty-five feet. Her engines were of the crudest and had a dangerous habit of catching on the centre. When most needed the screw would cease to revolve. The captain and owner was Martin Bulger, who afterward became a leading politician at San Francisco. But who do you think was the fireman and roustabout? No less a person than blithesome, jolly William (Billy) Farron, who was then a raw youth of about twenty, and not long out from Ireland. Billy was as jolly and witty a specimen from the "ould sod," as ever eyes met, with a jovial smile, dancing eyes and expressive features. Bulger and Farron composed the entire ship's company, Bulger being owner, pilot, captain and engineer, and Farron fireman, mate, cook and roustabout. Whenever the engine would catch on the centre and the propeller stop with a jerk and splash, like a huge fish on a line, Bulger would leap into the little fire hold, monkey-wrench in hand and screw up some of the nuts, discharge the most awful oaths at Billy, who would turn away his head, give a wink at the passengers, and then swear in turn at the darning boat which he informed us in confidence and a whisper would some day sink with all on board. The jovial lad who so amused us, four years later turned up at Cariboo as the owner of a rich gold mine on Williams Creek.

Lord Milton, who walked across the continent in 1862, mentions Billy Farron in the book he published, tells of having enjoyed the hospitality of the jovial Irishman and spoke of his sparkling wit. Farron invested a considerable sum in Victoria real estate and married Miss Anastasia Murray, one of Victoria's prettiest daughters. He was drowned by falling off the steamer Grappler, while on his way to the northern diggings about 1880.

But I am getting away from my subject. As the boat cast off the lines that were attached to an iron ring in the rocks where the old custom house and present Indian office now stands and I saw that I was the only fare, a young man was seen running along the front of the fort pallisades, waving his arms to attract attention and hailing the boat as he came nearer. I recall that he was tall and somewhat spare and carried over his arm a brown overcoat and in his hand a travelling bag. The steamer was brought alongside of the rock again and the new passenger stepped on board and joined me in a little poky cabin which was soon half filled with smoke from the furnace. The captain was in a very bad humor because there were only two passengers. He stormed and swore at the boat, the weather, the lumpy sea, the engine, and the travelling public for not patronizing the boat and, last of all, at Billy Farron. How the other objects of his abuse took it, I, of course, never knew, but Farron seemed to enjoy it, and as the captain's spirits fell and his temper rose, "Billy's" hilarity increased and when the captain's back was turned he kept us amused by his witty remarks at the expense of his irate employer and the "rotten ould" craft which he commanded.

I found my fellow passenger a very agreeable companion. He was about 30 years of age and very well-informed. He, too, had come from California and had settled at Victoria, which he pronounced the most peaceful spot in the world, surpassing even his own native city of Halifax. He told me his name was Amor De Cosmos, and that he was bound for the American town of Semiahmoo, to examine its possibilities as a commercial rival of Victoria. As I was bound for the same place, we became very communicative and whiled away the tedious passage to Port Townsend by relating our experiences in the Golden State. At Port Townsend the boat remained until morning and we got accommodation at one of the hotels, which was kept by Capt. Tibbals, then a young and active business man, now a decrepit man of 85 or so.

The next afternoon we reached Semiahmoo, where I found Joseph Lovett, whom I had known at San Francisco. Lovett had built an hotel upon a sand spit on the American side of the bay. Right across the bay was another town also called Semiahmoo. Though the center of this town the international boundary line runs and one half the site lies on the American and the other half is in British territory. I believe the place is now called Blaine. It is where the Great Northern trains cross the line and where the customs officers of both nations levy tribute. From this townsite to the Hudson's Bay Company's town of Langley, on the Fraser river was about twelve miles over an Indian trail and many men bound for the gold mines took that route. We remained at Semiahmoo several days and then returned by a sailing barque to Victoria, where I parted from my new-found friend and

saw him not again for a year or so, during which time I was at the mines.

Early in the winter of 1858, the month of December, to be exact, there came into my hands while at Yale, the first number of a paper just issued at Victoria. The tone of the publication was violently aggressive and assailed the government of the Hudson's Bay Co. in unmeasured language and demanded that the conduct of public affairs should be taken from the company's hands and confided to the people. On turning to the front page I was delighted to find that Amor De Cosmos, my mild-mannered fellow-passenger in the Leviathan, was the editor, whereupon I sat down and wrote a letter approving of his course and enclosing a communication signed "Puss-in-the-Corner," in which I accused the gold commissioner on Fraser river of malfeasance. The communication raised a deuce of a row in government and political circles and the paper was proceeded against for libel. These proceedings were soon dropped as being untenable and the gold commissioner was soon superseded by another appointee.

Mr. De Cosmos threw himself heart and soul into the anti-government movement. His newspaper grew in circulation and strength, for he was a man of great ability and strong common sense, patriotic and fearless in expressing his views on public questions. He refused to be bought off or placated. Nothing short of a complete surrender would be satisfactory to him and to those whose mouthpiece he was. At times his feelings carried him so far that he was indiscreet, and of course he had faults. But who has not been indiscreet and who is without faults? Can the best among us point to himself and exclaim "Behold the perfect man?"

While by no means an eloquent man, he was forceful and convincing. He never rose to the sublime height of Tom Humphreys. He could not enthrall an audience as Tom Robson did. He did not possess the subtle ability of Theodore Davie. But he was ever in earnest. His facts were facts, not illusions, and he was seldom shown to be wrong. At times his conclusions were unhappy, but his statement of facts remained unchallenged to the end. The worst thing that his opponents could say about him was that he changed his name from Wm. A. Smith to Amor De Cosmos. This was done by the authority of an act of the California legislature and without a sinister object. He was an eccentric and the change of name was a symptom of his peculiarity. Mr. De Cosmos early entered the Island Assembly and was instrumental in bringing about the union of the two colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia and the abolition of that hideous mistake of the first government—the free port.

When, in 1867, the eastern colonies were confederated, Mr. De Cosmos took a leading part in the movement that eventuated in the inclusion of British Columbia in confederation. He fought against great odds. There were, first, the official element who were strongly opposed to the scheme and wished to preserve the Crown Colony form of government and their positions, and next the people had to be educated up to a standpoint where they would see and understand that union with Canada was the best possible thing for British Columbia. It was a hard, up-hill fight. Often some of the friends of the union fell back discouraged or disposed to yield to the pressure of the adverse element. But the subject of this

sketch stood to his guns. He never wavered an inch, but fired broadside after broadside into the ranks of the opponents of confederation. When, after years of toil and detraction, the terms of union were about to be agreed upon between the two governments, it was found, to the dismay and alarm of the friends of constitutional government that no provision had been made for the institution of a system of responsible government. The popular indignation was great. Mr. De Cosmos had fought long and ably for that form of government only to lose at last. In the midst of the popular excitement I despatched, at my own expense, a Colonist representative to Ottawa where he informed the government that, unless responsible government was conceded, that paper, then the leader of public opinion on the British Pacific, would oppose the passage of the terms. Sir John Macdonald's government conceded the point and when British Columbia entered Confederation she entered it with the full measure of political liberty which she has since enjoyed.

Mr. De Cosmos was an energetic advocate of the selection of Esquimalt as the western terminus of the railway guaranteed under the terms of union. Elected representative for this district at Ottawa, he contended that the best route for the railway was through the centre of the province, by Yellowhead Pass to Bute Inlet route and thence by bridge or ferry at Seymour Narrows to Esquimalt. This line, if adopted, would have made Victoria, instead of Vancouver, the chief commercial seaport on the British Pacific. At one time the Bute Inlet route was adopted and Esquimalt was selected as the terminus. A despatch proclaiming Bute Inlet the route for the C.P.R. was really received by the government at Victoria. It passed through Sir Joseph Trutch's hands—he was then lieutenant-governor—but was lost between Government House and the Government Buildings and never again saw the light of day. A legislative inquiry failed to produce any satisfactory result and to this day its disappearance remains an impenetrable mystery, as I showed some months ago. There was a political thief or hold-up man somewhere on the road between Cary Castle and James Bay, but his identity was never disclosed and must have died with him.

When Mr. De Cosmos was elected to represent Victoria at Ottawa he was a member of the local parliament as well. At that time dual representation was allowed. In 1873, when the McCreight government was defeated, Mr. De Cosmos was called on to form a ministry and he responded to the call. In the middle of the session of the local house he was called to Ottawa to attend the session there. Now, in the years that Mr. De Cosmos battled manfully for confederation, his chief supporter was the eloquent, clarion-voiced Tom Humphreys, the man whose tones when addressing an assemblage could be distinguished on a still night by a person half a mile away. In forming his cabinet Mr. Humphreys was passed over by Mr. De Cosmos, to the surprise of both friends and foes, and Mr. Walkem, who had always opposed the De Cosmos party in the legislative council and had voted against responsible government, was taken in.

The indignation of Humphreys was terrible to witness. He was in needy circumstances and depended on the gratification of his ambition for the discharge of certain liabilities, for his friends had been good to him and had assisted him with heavy advances.

Humphreys never forgave the slight he received at his former friend's hands, and in season and out attacked him and his policy with bitter invectives until the day came when Mr. De Cosmos, upon the abolition of dual representation, was forced to resign from the local house to preserve his Dominion seat.

Mr. De Cosmos sat through three parliaments at Ottawa. He appeared to be invincible and his seat at Victoria was considered one of the safest in the Dominion.

During all those years, faithful to his pledges, he advocated the adoption of the Bute Inlet route. When the Fraser river route was at last chosen he seemed to lose heart. Soon afterwards, two new and untried men, Messrs. E. Crow Baker and Noah Shakespeare were chosen to represent this constituency at Ottawa and Mr. De Cosmos appeared before the electors for the last time at that election as a candidate. If I remember aright he did not stand for any position, but confined himself to looking after his property interests, which were large and valuable. His public services were great. His active, virile mind was ever alert to the advancement of his town and province. The dry dock at Esquimalt, in its initial stage, was one of his ideas which others took up and carried to a successful issue. Mr. De Cosmos was an early advocate of the Island railway, but only as a link in the overland railway, not as a local line, and he always said what others soon discovered to be a fact, that too much was paid for the E. & N. road, and that, like Ben Franklin, we paid too high a price for our whistle—nearly two million acres of land on Vancouver Island for eighty miles of road! When the route question was finally settled, Mr. De Cosmos endeavored to break the force of the blow, as it were, by originating a scheme for a line of railway and ferry from Fraser river to Victoria via Saanich. This scheme was later on adopted by others and carried out. It now forms a link in Victoria's communication with the Great Northern railway. The trains arrive and depart daily from the depot which was formerly known as the city market, on Cormorant street.

It would be impossible, in the space of an ordinary newspaper article, to recount all the eminent services that Mr. De Cosmos rendered the province, but when the political history of British Columbia shall be written his name will occupy a prominent place which even his old opponents will not begrudge him. In 1896 he emerged from a severe illness with a clouded intellect, and was adjudged insane. In commenting on the fact I wrote an article for The Colonist which began with these words:

"Another familiar face has disappeared from the places where men most do congregate. Another well-known figure will shortly join the ghostly procession that since our first parents sinned has kept up a ceaseless march towards the Great Beyond. Another page of colonial history must be turned down; for a man who once swayed the destinies of this great province and who, not so many years ago, was the uncrowned king of the masses—a political power in the land—is at the point of death. The Hon. Amor De Cosmos was yesterday adjudged insane, and the days that remain to him will be few and full of suffering."

In a few months the patriot passed away at the age of 72, and to the eternal disgrace of Victoria, for whom he had done so much, the attendance at his obsequies was so pitifully mean and meagre that it drew from Hon. Dr. Helmcken, who had not always believed in the dead man's policy, a letter which for withering,

scathing, sarcasm and contempt has scarcely an equal in the English language. I have preserved it, and now give it a fresh start in the hope that the words will sink deeply into the popular heart and that never again will a man who served public interests as Mr. De Cosmos served them, be laid away in the cold-blooded, heartless fashion in which he was consigned to the grave by a people who owed him so much:

SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI

To the Editor:—A few hacks, a score of men at the residence, the footfall of a dozen men sounding from the wooden sidewalks, three-score men and a few women in the church, no sepulchral tones from the organ, no singing of sacred, hopeful hymns, a short reading of the burial service—all dead, dead, as cold and lifeless as the corpse in the dismal coffin. At the graveyard some twenty or thirty saw the casket lowered to its last resting-place—ashes to ashes; dust to dust—all is over. This was the mockery of honor paid to Amor DeCosmos, whom forty years ago, and thirty after, a large section of the people of Victoria considered a hero, a patriot, who fought for the emancipation, improvement, progress and welfare of the country, less for his own material interests than for fame, honor and glory—even those, and they were not few, who disapproved of his course and opinions, for the most part admitted this much. That such a man should have come to this—alas, poor Yorick! Such a funeral is neither worth living, nor dying for. Is honor and glory, then, a mere temporary public gaseous emanation, like the will-o'-wisp, leaving no trace behind, only beautiful and deluding whilst it lasts? This is not the first time that a public man, a pioneer, who has "stood behind the gun," has been thus heartlessly treated! Governments, corporations and the public seem to have no hearts, no sentiment, no memory—callous to all but their own interests or affairs.

What an example to hold up before the rising generation! Does it represent them? No wonder that public men nowadays should think of their own interests first and those of the country last or not at all; the public men are only the representatives of their constituents. Doubtless there are still some who value honor and honesty more than the dollar, and it is hoped that the "brave days of old" may soon reappear and virtue again be in the ascendant, to render honor and respect to whom honor is due—to those who have served their country, not necessarily politically, but faithfully and well.

J. S. HELMCKEN.

AUSTRALIAN YOUTHS MUST TRAIN

Mr. Ewing, Minister of State for Defence for Australia, moved in the House of Representatives on September 29 the second reading of the defence bill.

The bill prescribes that all the male inhabitants of Australia, unless specially exempted, who have resided for six months in Australia, are British subjects, and liable to be trained from the age of twelve to eighteen as cadets, and from eighteen to twenty-six in the defence force.

The prescribed peace training for cadets is fifty-two attendances of one hour each, and four whole days' attendance yearly; for the defence force in the first three years, eighteen days' attendance, and in the last five years seven days yearly; and for the naval forces, the artillery, and engineers, in the first five years twenty-eight days yearly, and in the last three years seven days yearly.

The act does not apply to those over eighteen at the time of its coming into force. At the termination of the annual training members will be classified as efficient or non-efficient. If the latter, they will be required to attend an additional training yearly until they are efficient.

A penalty of \$500 will be inflicted on any employer, either preventing an employee from serving or reducing his wages or dismissing him in consequence of his military service. Any one failing to comply with the act will be ineligible for employment in the Commonwealth service, and will be disqualified from voting or receiving an old-age pension.

The Ratio of Service

The act provides in war time for the calling out, in addition to the active forces, of reserves in rotation as follows:

(1) Unmarried men between eighteen and thirty-five;

(2) Unmarried men between thirty-five and forty-five;

(3) Married men between eighteen and thirty-five;

(4) Married men between thirty-five and forty-five; and

(5) All men between forty-five and fifty.

Mr. Ewing said that the main principle actuating the ministers was that it was the duty of every young man and every growing youth to serve in the defence of his country.

The bill had been called a conscription bill, but he held that there was an important difference between the system which took a man from his home for years and one which simply gave him a few weeks' work in the open air, which was good for himself and beneficial to his country.

If the defence of the country was a national necessity it was the duty of every man to participate in it, and it was the duty of the government to see that he did so, and furthermore, that those sent to the front were fully fitted, because if they were sent untrained it would be equivalent to sending them to the shambles. The essence of the matter was: "Has the voluntary system succeeded, or can it succeed?"

Of the 800,000 adults in Australia within the fighting ages under 20,000 had enrolled in the defence force. Every commandant in Australia had declared that the voluntary system had failed. Hence the measure before the House. Under the bill the Commonwealth would get 82,000 men for about \$500,000 more than they were now paying. The government was not opposed to giving payment in the form of wages.

The Sunday Comic Supplement

IN the announcement of the Boston Herald that it has abandoned its Sunday "comic supplement," there lies a faint hope that American journalism may yet rid of itself of a disgrace, says the New York Evening Post. A distinct movement against the colored supplements of Sunday papers has for some time been noticeable. Educational conferences have resolved against them. Meetings of mothers have protested that their influence was degrading, and have called upon newspapers to discontinue them. Such public objection has been gathering force and value; and it is in obedience, the Herald says, to the appeals of parents and teachers that it has resolved to banish the "clown of the newspaper establishment."

Clownish, vulgar, idiotic the colored "comics" of American Sunday newspapers undeniably are. It is a reproach to our civilization that they should have been allowed to swarm over the land. They are a glory all our own. No other journalism has anything like them. They leave visiting foreigners absolutely astounded and aghast. For the reproach inevitably runs beyond the individual editor or journal, and is an impeachment of the taste and even common sense of the whole country. Who has not seen intelligent Germans and Frenchmen and Englishmen completely puzzled by the Sunday comic? It is a phenomenon which they cannot in the least understand. They meet Americans freely, and find that they are not so different from other peoples. The average of our taste and manners does not strike them as extraordinarily low; and they are even ready to compliment us, until they see the Sunday supplements! Then they ask if Americans are really grown up, if they are really educated, if they really ever discriminate between what is child-

ish and what is mature, what is tawdry and what is excellent. Material which in no other country in the world would be offered to anybody but infants or semi-idiots, is here gravely thrust by newspapers upon their presumptively intelligent readers, and hailed as a great advance in journalism!

We are familiar with the defence of the Sunday comic. Our columns were opened yesterday to the best that the practitioners in that kind could say by way of apology. It is alleged that the comic supplements always embody "pure morals!" But is there any moral quality in the utterly silly? Is there nothing immoral in going to the immature and the uneducated and steeping their minds with what is vapid, stupid, vulgar and demoralizing? It is said, too, that children require picture-writing of a glaring sort, and the quiet intimation is that most purchasers of the newspapers having Sunday comics are children intellectually. So one would think, if many of them actually read the senseless stuff. As a matter of fact, we believe, the majority of people throw away the colored supplements along with other rubbish. They regard them as a freak of American journalism, which may possibly interest vacant-minded servant girls or a casual coal-heaver, but which can appeal to no sensible person. A kind of false and hollow prestige has been artificially created about the Sunday comic, which a careful investigation of the facts would, we believe, entirely shatter. The experiment of the Boston Herald will be watched with great interest. That journal may find that it will gain in prosperity as well as in self-respect by ceasing to affront the taste of its patrons.

The question rests ultimately with the public. Why should Americans tolerate, or patronize, a form of witless and vulgar jour-

nalism which could exist nowhere else in the world? The grotesqueness and pointlessness of our Sunday comic supplements are in the mind of every foreigner when he writes or speaks about American newspapers. He may not openly say what he thinks, but he thinks awful things. The contrast of our press, in this respect, with that of other nations, lies in every comparison that is made. In connection with the recent International Congress of Journalists in Berlin, a writer in the *Tageblatt* of that city characterized the journalism of different countries as follows: "The English press is serious, worthy, instructive, aiming at completeness in its articles as in its news. Americans make their newspapers hasty, self-centered, highly condensed in their articles, but with all possible display in their news. The Frenchman remains in his press also an artist, both in the handling and grouping of his matter; for him, the enemy whom he passionately fights against is the tedious. The Italian press is like a conversation with the reader, an echo of the street, the salon, the cafe. Russian newspapers approach the style of the feuilleton. . . . What can be said of the German press? At least, that it belongs to the class of newspapers that take endless pains, and that are energetic and militant."

The complaint is almost universal that American Sunday newspapers are too bulky. When they seriously set about reducing their droscopic proportions, they cannot make a better beginning than by cutting away the so-called comic supplements, which are really more tragic than comic, and more barbaric than either.

There is a lot of poverty on Manhattan Island, but the assessment rolls give \$2,000 in taxable property to each inhabitant.